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THE LANCET THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE TIMES

China proves that
she can
make it, page 16

Mr Wilson pledges full role for Britain in EEC

Wilson gave a pledge of full participation in all the activities of the European Economic Community when he received official on last Thursday's endowment outcome to Parliament.

Queries on Cabinet by-passed

David Wood, the historic decision has been made. Mr Wilson said in a speech to the House of Commons yesterday that he would formally announce the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC. "Yes," in last day's referendum for membership of the EEC, the House and country as a whole will be the lead which the Government intend to give in past divisions behind us, working together to play a working and constructive part in community policies and decisions.

Wilson's welcome by members of the Parliamentary Labour Party when he arrived at the dispatch box, the Minister commanded backbench cheers when he declared that he had accepted the Government's commitment to the EEC.

First step will be a recommendation to the House of Commons that the Government should now take up all 36 seats in European Parliament, and Wilson left no doubt when he was asked whether he would make it the party group in the House of Commons. The business of nominating delegates does not rest with the Prime Minister, but the Government will be responsible for the selection of the party group in the House of Commons.

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Listening in to the Commons is confusing

By Roger Beith
The first live radio broadcast from the House of Commons yesterday suggested that Westminster procedure will be the chief obstacle to intelligible reception by the public. That was made clear by the nature of the question time, which began at 2.30 pm on BBC Radio 4 and commercial radio through Independent Radio News.

To save time, questions are not read out but simply referred to by their number on the order paper. After the traditional cry of "order," the Speaker, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, called the name of Mr Geoffrey Pattee, Conservative MP for Chertsey and Woking. But instead of hearing either Mr Pattee or his question, listeners heard the unmistakably mellifluous tones of Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, answering it.

Mr David Holmes, the BBC's commentator, had no time to interject the questions as proceedings rattled on at an impressively brisk pace. The confusion grew when Mr Benn's question, which concerned the traditional cry of "order," the Speaker, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, called the name of Mr Geoffrey Pattee, Conservative MP for Chertsey and Woking. But instead of hearing either Mr Pattee or his question, listeners heard the unmistakably mellifluous tones of Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, answering it.

Mr Stonehouse on hunger strike after Melbourne airport arrest

From Ronald Batchelor
Melbourne, June 9
Mr John Stonehouse, MP, sat in an Australian prison cell last night, refusing to eat or speak to his wife. He was arrested as he tried to board a plane for London to address a House of Commons debate on Thursday this week on his proposed expulsion from Parliament.

Mr Stonehouse was being held in the remand section of Pentridge prison, five miles from the centre of Melbourne, after being charged with obstructing the course of justice by trying to leave Australia while on bail on British extradition charges alleging theft, fraud, forgery, and conspiracy.

He was seized at lunchtime by detectives at Melbourne's Tullamarine airport, 15 miles from the city centre, when he was only a few yards from a British Airways Boeing 747, which he was determined to board, in order to reach Westminster in time to defend himself.

From the moment he was detained and handcuffed to two policemen on the passenger ramp, Mr Stonehouse stayed silent, refusing to answer questions by detectives and Melbourne's chief stipendiary magistrate, Mr Cyril Thompson, who remanded him in custody for a further court appearance on Friday.

He broke his self-imposed silence only once—to take a phone call from his 12-year-old daughter, Jane, who had broken her journey in Perth. Miss Jane Stonehouse, aged 25, and Mr Stonehouse's son, Matthew, aged 15, had been with him when he was arrested. They were allowed to board the London-bound plane, while he was taken away by police.

Even before his arrest, Mr Stonehouse hinted that he might resort to a silent fast to underline his protest at being stopped from entering the House of Commons. He recalled in a conversation with two British correspondents that the Price sisters—jailed in Britain for IRA bombings in London in 1973—had gone on a hunger strike to press their demands for the release of the IRA's Northern Ireland, and that their action had eventually produced results.

It was a day-long drama for the runaway MP, who reached Australia last December after disappearing at Miami Beach, Florida. It began with his appearance this morning at the magistrate's court in Melbourne.

Mr Stonehouse strode into court with his children and called on Mr Thompson to order the immediate resumption of the case. He insisted on being allowed to return to Britain, despite extradition charges against him involving the alleged theft of nearly £170,000.

Already adjourned five times, the extradition proceedings, Mr Stonehouse alleged, were being deliberately drawn out by the

Work to find substitute for tobacco may end

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent
Cigarette manufacturers will decide soon whether to abandon the search for a safe cigarette, a search which has cost more than £10m in the development of synthetic substances, the so-called new smoking materials.

Proving that cigarettes made from one of the new materials are less likely than those made from tobacco to cause lung cancer, a search which has cost more than £10m in the development of synthetic substances, the so-called new smoking materials.

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Mr Stonehouse and his daughter Jane making their way to the London-bound airliner at Melbourne airport yesterday.

Bankers warn Britain's workers

From Peter Norman
Basle, June 9
The Bank for International Settlements today issued a grim warning that Britain will have to stop living beyond its means and that its labour force will have to bear some of the burden of the change.

In a remarkably blunt assessment of Britain's present situation, the BIS said in its annual report that for the past year the United Kingdom authorities "have struggled, not very successfully, with a situation deteriorating on several fronts at once."

With wage demands exceeding 30 per cent and the price index lagging behind, there have been in the Bank's view, few signs of a let-up in wage pressures.

The report commented that "it seems an article of faith in labour circles that wage increases must at least match the rise in the consumer prices index, even though price increases have partly come from abroad. Money demand has been spilling over into a balance of payments deficit, and the cost of borrowing has been drying up new investment."

It went on to give a warning that "as sure as fate, real consumption is going to have to be curtailed, and the mass of labour will be obliged to shoulder its share of the cut." The only questions left open by the BIS were the extent to which the cut will come through

Timetable made Munich rail collision 'inevitable'

Munich, June 9.—The President of West German railways said today the head-on collision of two express trains which killed at least 38 people near Munich last night could have been avoided if the single-track railway had been kept clear in one direction by automatic signals.

Herr Wolfgang Vöhrst, said the blame for the tragedy, in which 86 other people were injured, has not been ascertained.

The accident happened on the first Sunday of a new summer timetable. The first express left one of the villages, Wargau, at 6.27 pm, while a Sunday special, travelling in the opposite direction on the single track, left the village of Schafflach at 6.28.

According to the timetable, both were due to arrive at the stations at either end of the stretch at 6.33, so that if they



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ies suspect usly ill puppy bite

A New Zealand veterinary was admitted to hospital yesterday with a bite on his lip by a puppy in the West of Scotland, the Department of Health said. The eight back with his wife children by an RAE with a medical team on which arrived at Brize Oxfordshire, early

Heart team fails to link stricken baby to baboon

By John Rogers
Medical Reporter
An operation to link a baboon to a boy aged 12 months as a temporary measure to preserve the boy's life was called off at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, yesterday because the boy died before the link was completed.

The controversial operation was the second to be attempted within the past two weeks at the hospital. It was performed by Mr. Magdy Yacoub, the heart surgeon, and his team.

The operation to connect the boy to the animal was approved by his parents. He had undergone surgery for congenital heart disease and said: "In two minutes, 21 people were killed, 162 injured. And what were the accused doing? Five were on the Haystack main playing cards and described as in a jolly mood."

vey points to vestment fall

A 10 per cent drop in investment by firms this year is indicated in a Department of Industry survey six months ago the forecast an investment drop of between 1 per cent in real terms compared last year. The DoI says that forecast implies a steeply end through 1975 at a rate not experienced.

paper calls ay restraint

Research paper to be considered by leaders tomorrow advocates settlements in an effort to limit inflation under control. A rate of 15 per cent a year has been set as a figure to be aimed at.

Bombing 'jollity'

When the trial of nine Irishmen opened in Lancaster yesterday, counsel described the Birmingham pub bombings and said: "In two minutes, 21 people were killed, 162 injured. And what were the accused doing? Five were on the Haystack main playing cards and described as in a jolly mood."

Portugal 'mob rule'

Leaders of Portugal's Christian Democratic Party, besieged in a seminary by stone-throwing left-wing demonstrators, had to be rescued by troops. Dr Figueira, the party secretary-general, who was hit in the stomach and legs, said mob rule was prevailing. Page 4

Cyprus 'Yes' vote

In Cyprus the setting up of a separate Turkish Cypriot state was approved by 99.4 per cent of the Turkish Cypriots who turned out for Sunday's referendum on a draft constitution for the state. Page 6

On other pages

Features, pages 11 and 16
Bernard Levin asks: Why can't the people have what they want? Timothy Raiton on why the Land Bill should be scrapped; Prudence Glynn on fashion
Leader, page 17
Letters: On the case for a POU inquiry from Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC; on the referendum from Mr David Walder, MP, and others; and on student protests in Cambridge from the Master of Gonville and Caius College and others
Leading articles: Investment: Europe and the E-10 aircraft; Multinational ethics
Arts, page 7
John Higgins interviews Peter Hall about his hopes for the new National Theatre; William Maugham on new work by Benjamin Britten at the Aldeburgh Festival; Christopher Brown on Dutch paintings at the Ashmolean
Sport, pages 8 and 9
Tennis: Rex Bellamy at the French Championships; Racing: Michael Seely previews meetings at Lingfield Park and Lamark; Cricket: World Cup team news and county championship reports
Obituary, page 18
Dr Douglas Guthrie, Mr T. E. R. Rhyds Roberts
Diary, page 16
A look at new school books for black teachers
Business News, pages 19-25
Stock markets: Equities fell back over broad front. FT index closed 9.7 down, at 355
Financial Editor: Banks in Labour's firing line; dominating factors at Lomho; home gains by ABF
Readers' features: The effects on cycle makers of the collapse of the American market are examined by Clifford Webb; Joyce Rachman looks at the Greek Cypriots' moves to revise their economy; Denise Howarth: How the Corporation came to go into the motor cycle business

US aircraft company admits bribery

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 9
Northrop Corporation, manufacturer of the F17 which lost the Nato competition for a new fighter to the General Dynamics F16, today admitted at a Senate subcommittee hearing that the irregular foreign payments, previously announced, had been bribes.

This admission concerned only payments to two Saudi Arabian generals, an Iranian air officer and an Indonesian politician and did not concern payments made to a number of people overseas, including General Paul Stehlin, the former French Chief of Air Staff.

Mr Richard Miller, chairman of the executive committee for the Northrop board, today appeared before the Senate foreign relations subcommittee on multinational corporations. Leading article, page 17

Pollen level low

The first of the season's pollen counts, taken in London at 10 am yesterday by the Asthma Research Council, was 15, which is low. The forecast is: "higher."

With the arrival of the warm weather over the weekend, the pollen count was expected to rise rapidly to seasonal levels.

shopping boom

Spending to avoid expected rises in the cost of living is believed to have led to a steep rise in the retail trade for April. Volume was 10 higher than in March. New credit advanced was also higher than in March. Page 19

paper calls ay restraint

Research paper to be considered by leaders tomorrow advocates settlements in an effort to limit inflation under control. A rate of 15 per cent a year has been set as a figure to be aimed at.

HOME NEWS

Criticism of doctors over child's death

Hospital doctors were criticized yesterday in a report on the death from a drug overdose of a 15-year-old girl, Lynda Fernandez, aged 15, of Cinslade Street, Swindon. The management of the case was "very seriously wrong" through mistakes by doctors in relation to the administration of "dangerous drugs", according to the report by the Wilshire Area Health Authority. The child died at Churchill Hospital, Oxford, after an operation for a kidney tumour at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon.

The report said that there were "underlying failures of communication and a lack of definition of responsibilities within the paediatric firm". An inquiry by a panel representing the authority found that there were "misleading circumstances" surrounding the case. Senior doctors working under considerable pressure and the blame for the mistakes could not be attributed to any one individual. The report said that the paediatric team as a whole must bear the responsibility, and its organization should be carefully overhauled to prevent a recurrence.

The child was given incorrect doses of "anticonvulsants" both before and after the operation, it added. She became seriously ill and died despite immediate treatment.

Sir Maurice Dorman, Chairman of the Wilshire Health Authority, accepted the report. He said the case was an "infortunate chapter in the history of medicine. I think there is not the slightest doubt that the people concerned in the tragic incident will never make mistakes of this kind again".

Mr. Carl Fernandez, the child's father, said later that there had been an out-of-court settlement of £500 plus expenses, with the Medical Defence Union.

Discharged boy lied from fractured skull

A boy, aged 10, died from a fractured skull a few hours after being discharged from hospital, it was learned yesterday. The boy, Tomlinson, of Beeston, Nottingham, had been hit on the head by a 32oz weightlifting bar. His injury had not been identified from an X-ray examination.

Later he was taken back to the Nottingham Children's Hospital, but was dead on arrival. An inquest at Nottingham was held yesterday.

Dr. Hugh Rice, a pathologist, said the boy died from a brain hemorrhage caused by the skull fracture. "Because of the position of the fracture I would not have expected it to be visible on the X-ray screen," he said. "It would appear that the doctor concerned took every reasonable care in the conduct of the case."

Mr. James Tomlinson, the boy's father, said his son and friend were playing with weightlifting equipment at a sports club when the accident took place last Wednesday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Poor who keep to contract lose income, Mr Healey told

Our Social Services Correspondent

The dispute over whether government policies are making or families worse off continues today with a new analysis by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Healey, in the House of Commons. He said that the "chequer by the Child Poverty Commission Group" maintains that Healey's assertion to it that poorer families have gained in the past year is true only if they have broken the social contract.

The group accepts Mr. Healey's analysis that low-income families, whose wages went up by about 27.9 per cent between March, 1974, and March, 1975, had achieved a fall in the real value of their disposable income. The increase amounted to 14p a week more

Bill to ban hare coursing likely to be passed despite protests

By Diana Geddes

Hundreds of supporters of hare coursing are expected to lobby MPs at the House of Commons today, but the Government's Bill to ban the sport is likely to be passed by a large majority when it has its second reading on Friday.

Under the Hare Coursing Bill, anyone who takes part in coursing or allows his land to be used for it would be liable to a fine of up to £200 and up to £400 for a repeated offence.

There have been many attempts by private members to make coursing illegal, the first being 51 years ago, but only once before has the Government given its official backing. That was in 1972 when the Labour Government's Bill passed its second reading by 207 to 70, but failed to get enough before the general election.

Although there was then a free vote, as there will be on Friday, the bill was clearly on party lines, only one Labour MP voting against the

Bill and seven Conservative MPs voting for it. The Queen's Speech last October referred to the Government's intention "to make illegal the revolting practice of hare coursing". But supporters of the sport were hoping that such a relatively unimportant issue might be dropped under pressure from the mass of other legislation.

Their hopes were dashed, however, when Mr. Short, Lord President of the Council, announced the introduction of the Hare Coursing Bill at the beginning of May.

A week after the publication of the Bill on May 3, a petition against hare coursing containing more than a million signatures, collected by the League Against Cruel Sports, was presented to the House of Commons.

The 1,000 members of the 23 clubs of the National Coursing Club and the 4,000 members of the Coursing Supporters' Club have not given up hope, however. Today's lobby will be followed tomorrow by the presentation of a petition signed by more than 600 hares killed each year.

Although the Bill is likely to pass all its stages in the Commons, it could be held up in the House of Lords. A Bill to ban coursing that was introduced into the Lords in 1972 was defeated by 115 votes to 71.

Coursing meetings are conducted according to the strict rules of the coursing club. It is estimated that 600 hares are killed each year.

believed to contain about 300,000 signatures.

Hare coursing supporters believe the sport has been grossly misrepresented. The coursing club wrote to all MPs earlier this year inviting them to attend a meeting.

Only 28 took up the invitation, all but two being Conservatives. Every one of them said afterwards that they would not support the Bill, although some had previously been undecided and some positively against the sport. Mrs. Lilian Shennan, president of the club, said she was "very disappointed" that not more MPs had bothered to inform themselves at first-hand about coursing.

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Caledonian fares challenge

By Our Air Correspondent

The single economy-class air fare between London and Glasgow may rise to £21 for British Airways flights, compared with £19 for those of the independent British Caledonian, as a result of an application made

yesterday to the Civil Aviation Authority.

Caledonian applied for the differential on the ground that British Airways operates a shuttle service: passengers do not book, but pay on board. Seats on Caledonian flights are all bookable.



An exhibition of Renaissance art opens at the National Gallery today (Diary, page 16).

School broadcasts 'need competition'

By Our Education Correspondent

No one body should have a monopoly for school broadcasts, the School Broadcasting Council, set up by the BBC, says in its evidence to the Annan committee on the future of broadcasting.

The council says: "We believe that there is virtue in a non-monopoly situation. Schools should have access to programmes emanating from different organizations. Competition between the different providers is also not a bad thing."

as it stimulates all of them and can result in valuable cross-fertilization."

In its evidence, published yesterday, the council urges that the copyright laws should be eased to give schools and local education authorities greater freedom to record, retain and circulate educational programmes. It also suggests that the main providers of educational material should continue to work closely together to avoid overlapping. It was important that school radio and television should complement each other.

The BBC's Further Education Advisory Council, in its evidence, calls on the corporation to increase the proportion of its budget, at present 1.6 per cent, devoted to further education programmes. It wants the programmes to be shown at more convenient times.

The Council for Educational Technology, an independent body, calls for a national educational communications body to coordinate educational broadcasting. It does not recommend an exclusive channel for education, but would like to see educational programmes on every channel, including some in peak hours of viewing.

Accidental shot killed victim of burglary

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

A burglar with a sawn-off shotgun knocked his shin on an iron bed frame in darkness and a man in the bed was killed when the gun went off, Nottingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr. Maurice Drake, QC, for the prosecution, said one shot went through the ceiling. Mr. Sharai Din, aged 60, a Pakistani money-lender, was hit in the body by a second shot only six inches away.

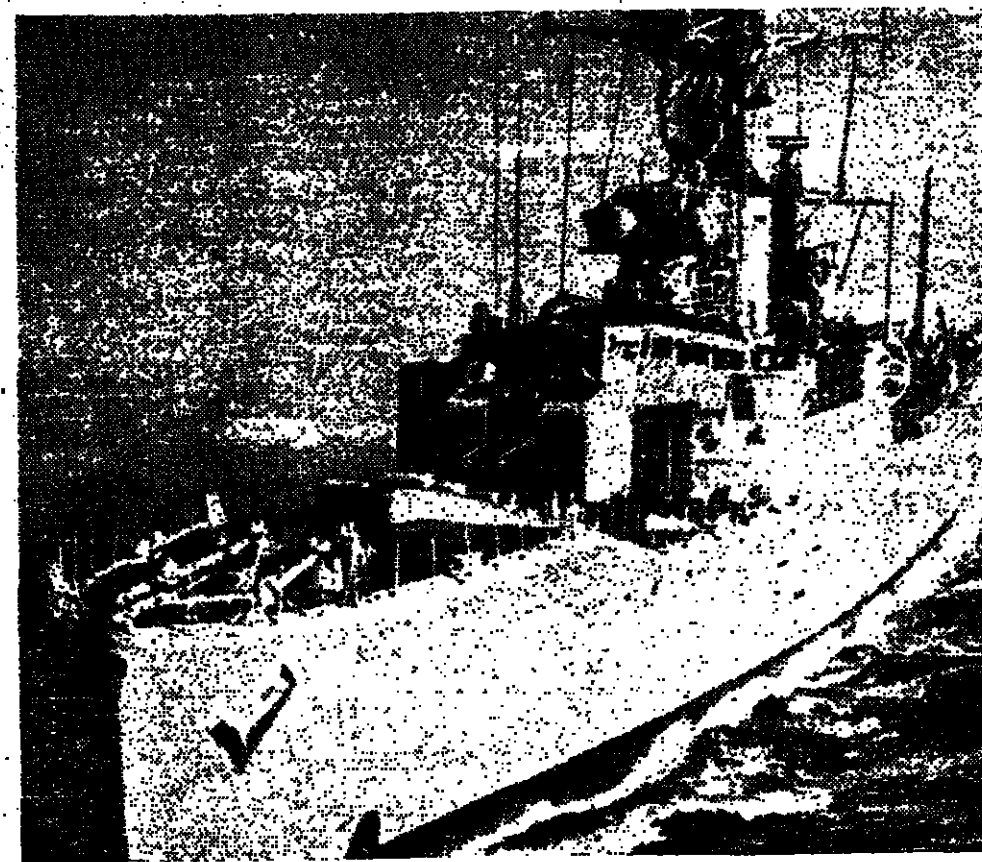
The man with the gun, Richard Sekula, aged 23, of Gill Street, and John Ambler, aged 31, of Elm Avenue, both Nottingham, were each jailed for 14 years. Mr. Justice Bristow told them: "An innocent man has died because of your stupidity."

Mr. Drake said that Mr. Ambler, who lived next door to Mr. Din, believed that Mr. Din's briefcase contained money or valuables. He recruited his brother-in-law, Mr. Sekula, to help him. They held a party at Mr. Sekula's home on December 18 last year and slipped out at midnight, telling the guests that they felt ill.

Mr. Sekula was said to have told detectives: "I had no intention of squeezing the trigger. We both ran off."

Both admitted manslaughter. Pleas of not guilty to murder were accepted.

Could an organisation like NATO have a base in Simonstown, South Africa?



The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is the keeper of peace on behalf of the Western World, in the Northern Hemisphere.

But what about Western interests in the South?

Every month, an average of 2,270 ships pass the Cape of Good Hope. In addition to other vital supplies, they carry 20 million tons of oil—of which 90% is destined for Europe.

Since the closure of the Suez Canal, the number of ships passing the Southern tip of Africa has more than trebled.

Even with the canal reopened, its future is uncertain, and its use in this day of supertankers, limited.

Simonstown, near Cape Town, is the only adequately equipped naval base in the Southern Hemisphere between South America and Australia.

It has a highly sophisticated communications surveillance system covering an area with a radius of 5,000 sea miles.

In this way we are contributing to the protection of the vital Southern sea lanes.

But should we alone be responsible?

Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Director of Information, South African Embassy, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, WC2N 5DP.

Taxation seen as threat to historic houses

A Staff Reporter

Capital transfer tax and other taxes would hasten the decay of historic houses and air, contends the National Trust's annual report, which suggests that those taxes might lead to the fragmentation of farms, and change the worse the face of rural Britain.

The report continues: "Although the National Trust continues to grow, it must so steadily and carefully, as has done in the past, and it must not be expected that it could become the substitute for private ownership, particularly in the case of the smaller, very personal historic houses."

The trust's deficit of £1.7m in 1974 was less than half that of a year ago, mainly because of a year ago, some from visitors increased in £710,000 to £881,000.

But the report adds: "Economies have been made planned across the whole spectrum of the Trust's activities, and it may be necessary to retrench further. It is a sad fact that the consequences of the recession continue beyond

India supporter at Lord's jailed

An Indian cricket supporter who admitted punching two policemen at Lord's on Saturday was sent to prison for six months by Mr. Peter Goldstone, the Marylebone magistrate, yesterday.

Police Constable Peter O'Reilly, one of the officers assaulted, said Sharan Gill, aged 27, a lorry driver, of Derley Road, Southall, was very upset about the way the Indian team was playing. Mr. Gill said: "I'm very sorry I was a bit drunk and upset."

Boys' bodies found

The bodies of Christopher East, aged 17, of Whitham Crescent, Whalley, and Paul Knowles, aged 15, of New Market Farm, Dinkley, who had been missing since Sunday, were found yesterday by police in the Ribbles, at Whalley, near Blackburn.

Man gets degree at 80

Mr. Bryan Latham, aged 80, of Treharne, near Llancafnau, Cornwall, has been awarded a B.A. degree from the Open University and plans to continue for an honours degree in history and a Ph.D.

HOME NEWS

'Jolly' Irishmen played cards in train after bomb deaths, jury told

From John Chatteris
Lancaster

Bombs that killed 21 people in two Birmingham public houses last November were the culmination of an IRA campaign in the Midlands, it was alleged at Lancaster yesterday, when the trial opened of nine Irishmen accused of murder and conspiracy to make and plant bombs.

Mr Harry Skinner, QC, prosecuting for the Crown, told the jury that they might reach the conclusion that the two bombs were planted "in some illogical way" to avenge or commemorate the death of Mr James McDade, an IRA lieutenant killed a week earlier handling a bomb in Coventry. His body was being flown back to Ireland on the day of the bombings.

Six of the defendants are charged with murdering all 21 victims. They are Hugh Callaghan, aged 44, unemployed; Patrick Hill, aged 30, unemployed; Robert Hunter, aged 29, unemployed; Noel McIlkenny, aged 31, millwright's mate; William Power, aged 29, unemployed; and John Walker, aged 29, crane driver. They and three others are also charged with conspiring to cause explosions in the United Kingdom between August and November last year, the others being James Kelly, aged 32, Michael Sheehan, aged 47, machinist, and Michael Murray, aged 38.

It took 24 minutes for the charges to be read to the men. They all pleaded not guilty on all counts. Mr Kelly and Mr Sheehan also pleaded not guilty to charges of possessing explosives.

All nine had addresses in the Birmingham area at the time of the explosions, and Mr Skinner said yesterday that they were all members of the IRA. They were accused of conspiring with Mr McDade. The nine were members of a team which had made and planted 11 bombs in the Birmingham area, Mr Skinner alleged. All the bombs were of similar design.

The two that exploded in the Birmingham public houses each had two clock mechanisms and the explosive used

contained nitroglycerine and ammonium nitrate.

Mr Skinner emphasized to the jury of nine men and three women that it was no offence to be a supporter of the Irish republican movement and at the time it was still no offence in Britain to be a member of the IRA. "What is an offence is to kill, to make bombs and to damage property."

He alleged that on the day of the explosions Mr Hill called at a convent of the Sisters of the Poor and told Sister Bridget that he was going to Belfast to see his dying aunt. She lent him £15.

At a public house remarks were made about the weight of his suitcase. He said: "You would not be laughing if I left it here."

The six men accused of the murders met at New Street station. Mr Skinner continued. Five of them bought tickets for the Belfast boat train and went off in ones and twos to plant the bombs. Then the five boarded the train. Mr Callaghan staying behind and waving them off.

After a confused message to a local newspaper, from a man with an Irish accent, there was an explosion at the Mulberry Bush at 8.20 pm and another two minutes later at The Tavern in the Town.

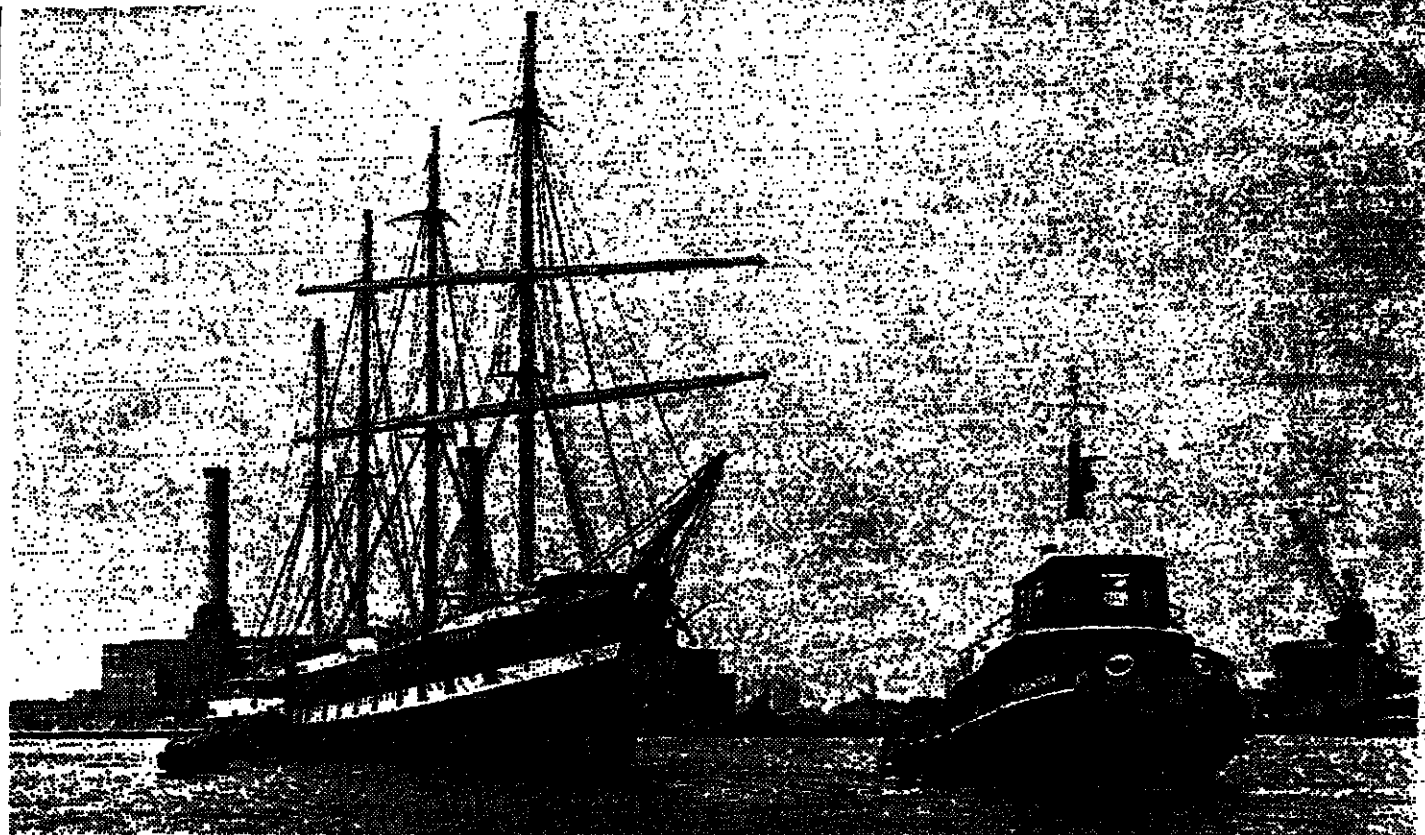
"In human terms," Mr Skinner said, "in those two minutes 21 people were killed and 162 were injured, many of them maimed for life. And what were the accused doing? Five of them were on the train for five minutes, and described by people who saw them as being in a jolly mood."

Detained by the police at Heysham harbour, they were seen by Dr Frank Skuse, of the Home Office forensic science department. Swabs showed positive reactions to test for traces of explosives in the cases of Mr Power, Mr Hill and Mr Walker.

Mr Justice Bridge (whose name was kept secret until the proceedings opened) said that the trial might last until the beginning of August.

Ten people were admitted to the small public gallery and 25 seats have been allocated to reporters who, like legal representatives, were searched twice each time they entered the Lancaster Castle court precincts through a maze of closely guarded passages.

The trial continues today.



The Peking, formerly the Shaftesbury Homes training ship, Arethusa, leaving a Thames repair yard yesterday before being towed to a New York maritime museum.

Minister accused of retreat on homeless

By Pat Healy
Social Services
Correspondent

The Government appears to be no longer considering early legislation to clarify responsibility between local authority departments towards homeless people.

A confidential consultative document, circulated to local authority associations and voluntary housing bodies, says the Government "is not persuaded" that it is appropriate at present to introduce such a big legislative change.

Five charities, in a statement issued today, contend that the document represents a retreat by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, from his position of wanting legislation to safeguard the rights of the homeless. But the official view is that it is a neutral document.

It has been issued as a result of the wide-ranging review announced by Mr Crosland a year ago today. He said then that the main object would be to create a clearly understood division of responsibilities backed by law.

But the document says that the Government is anxious to

avoid a legalistic approach, because that will not in itself provide more homes. That object will depend on the willingness of housing authorities, social service authorities and voluntary organizations to work together.

It adds that the Government will take a final decision "in the light of views received on this paper."

If new legislation were to be introduced, in the Government's view it should reflect more effectively the combined approach by housing and social services recommended in a joint circular last year. The circular recommended that the responsibility for the homeless should be transferred from social service departments to housing authorities, but a later directive placed the duty on the former.

Mr Nick Raynsford, research officer of the Shelter Housing Aid Centre, said yesterday: "In practice, local authorities still widely refuse temporary accommodation to families whose children are in care. The building was badly ventilated; staircases were unlit and dangerous; and recently when a student tried to open a window the window and its frame fell out."

He said that yesterday's walk-out by 18 members of the full-time staff, 18 part-time staff, and 200 to 300 students came after prolonged protests.

Students and staff had moved from the annex to the Park Lane College proper, where,

Council workers may strike over claim

From Raymond Perman
Labour Staff
Blackpool

Local government employees yesterday voted to press on with their claim for between 25 and 43 per cent pay increases. The local government section of the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO) at a conference at Blackpool rejected pleas from its leaders to accept a settlement within the social-conscience guidelines.

Negotiators representing 400,000 white-collar workers will tell local authorities next Monday that they cannot accept an offer of 21.7 per cent, based on the rise in retail prices since last July. They will continue with a demand for £10 a week plus 15 per cent, which would add £350 to the wage bill.

If a satisfactory offer is not received, the conference will be reconvened and is likely to determine on an all-out strike.

Local authorities, under pressure with government spending cuts and demands to limit rate increases, have been told by ministers that there will be no subsidies to meet pay claims outside the social-conscience guidelines. The authorities have mild

not willing to make an offer on the basis of the claim, but will stick to the rise in prices.

The conference accepted by 173,817 to 124,050, on a card vote, a militant proposal from Scottish branches backing the flat-rate claim and calling for a strike ballot. An appeal by Mr Frederick Jex, leader of the negotiators, to accept an improved settlement based on the price index, was ignored.

Mr Jex explained what rejection would mean. Like the railwaymen, he said, local government officers would have to go for a stragglers of their industry. It was no use closing libraries and swimming pools. All services, including geriatric homes and children's homes, would be affected, and that would cause a public outcry.

Mr Ronald Hill, president of the union, said: "Let us stand firm and united and say be damned to those outside who will look after ourselves and look after the community."

Mr William Rankin, assistant general secretary, said: "Society has taught us: in the past few years that the groups best able to exert effective pressure are best able to maintain their position."

The printers maintained that the newspaper was the Socialist Party's organ, and demanded the dismissal of the Socialist editorial staff. The publication of the paper is the result of mediation by the Revolutionary Council, Portugal's highest governing body.

It had been stated that if mediation was not successful, the seven Socialist members of the Government, including Dr Mario Soares, secretary-general of the party, would resign.

Senior Sotto Mayor Cardia,

WEST EUROPE

Troops rescue party leaders from mob in Portuguese town

From José Ghercliff
Lisbon, June 9

Troops had to rescue leaders of Portugal's Christian Democratic Party (CPC) who were besieged by left-wing demonstrators in a Salsesban college at Évora during the night. Members of the group were punched, pushed and jeered by the demonstrators before police and troops managed to take them to safety in the local barracks. Among the women in the group were two nuns.

The turbulent crowd of demonstrators suddenly appeared outside the seminar in the old Roman city of 100 miles north-east of Lisbon, where CPC leaders were discussing the organization of a congress next month. The crowd blocked streets, forcing the military rescue forces to take a roundabout route to the barracks.

The demonstrators showered the building with stones, and then massed in front of the barracks, shouting slogans for several hours. Figures secretary-general of the party, stated today that the mob rule was prevailing. He was hit in the stomach and in the legs by demonstrators.

After the crowd had dispersed early today, the party delegates were escorted by troops to where they were staying. They were given a police escort to Lisbon.

From its inception as a political party the CPC has been singled out for vicious attacks by left-wing extremists. Its former secretary-general, Major Sanchez Osorio, a Minister of Information under the late President Spínola, was especially attacked as a reactionary. He has since left the country.

Christian Democratic election meetings were broken up by demonstrators and their congress was wrecked. The party was expelled from contesting the elections by the Revolutionary Council, along with two other parties, to ensure the correctness of electoral procedure.

An official spokesman of the Portuguese Socialist party has announced that there is no question of its withdrawing from the issue of the Republic. The democratic evening newspaper was closed three weeks ago after an editorial dispute. It has now been announced that the newspaper will reappear, possibly this week.

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the official spokesman of the party, has now stated: "The Socialist Party is not calling into question its permanence in the Government, in view of the revolutionary Council's decision about the newspaper. The Council had announced that the newspaper would be the application for the breaking of the seals on its doors."

The spokesman added: "The party considers that the decision to respect the press law is a victory that it has won. It is indispensable that the printers do not sabotage the newspaper. The management must have means to maintain discipline otherwise the problem will be back to square one."

At a press conference this weekend, members of the editorial staff said that the newspaper would publish its statutes in conformity with the new press law, and these would state clearly that the newspaper was "socialist, pluralist, and independent organ."

Republic, which has fought for all forms of democratic liberties through 48 years of reactionary government is one of Portugal's independent newspapers. It has some 3,000 shareholders, most of them socialists. While in Lisbon, the newspaper was under the editor Dr Paul Rego, brought out three clandestine issues.

A case is to be brought against those considered responsible for the recent dispute, unless they have the dignity to resign," the newspaper's spokesman said.

Speaking at a meeting of socialist insurance company shareholders last weekend, Dr Soares said that the success of Portugal's revolution depended on the welding of the Armed Forces Movement's revolutionary legitimacy with the power of universal suffrage. His party won nearly 3.75 per cent of the votes in the recent election for a constituent assembly.

Dr Soares, who is Minister without Portfolio in the present coalition Government, called this moment of Portugal's history "both difficult and most exhausting." Speaking of the pact between the two movements, he said that during the conversion between the Socialist Party and the Revolutionary Council, the latter "had insisted on obedience to the rules of pluralism" yet "the Socialists are being discriminated against."

To move towards an East European type of popular democracy would be a great tragedy for the country," the Socialist Party, with its millions of voters and militants, must fight for the fulfilment of Socialism with freedom.

Portugal must turn towards Europe because 80 per cent of the country's foreign trade was in the hands of the United Kingdom. It ended by saying: "It is necessary, firstly, for the fundamental liberties of the Portuguese which are now in danger."

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Judgment on reporter is reserved

Judgment in the case of Mr Gordon Ains, aged 36, chief reporter of the Scottish Daily Record, accused of gross contempt of court after refusing to identify one of the defendants in the recent "tartan army" trial has been reserved.

After a four-hour hearing in the High Court at Edinburgh, on the competence and relevance of the Crown allegations, Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice-General, Lord Wheatley, the Lord Justice-Clerk and Lord Cameron decided to defer their decision.

During the hearing, reference was made to the Vassal spy case when two reporters who refused, after being directed by a judge, to answer questions about their sources of information were jailed.

Mr Kemp Davidson, QC, counsel for Mr Ains, submitted that the procedure was a "blatant denial of natural justice", because Mr Ains was being denied the normal practice of solemn procedure and trial by jury.

Mr Kemp Davidson said Mr Ains' refusal to answer had not arisen from a desire to impede the court; it was because he did not want to betray a confidence. Lord Cameron commented that there was no confidentiality in a criminal court. Journalists were bound to answer a competent and relevant question. Mr Kemp Davidson said that where a conflict of principles arose the court should ascertain whether such a conflict was inevitable.

Why Mr Ali's pyjamas were eight years in post

By David Leigh

Somehow or other the Post Office has to find Mr Nawaz Ali and deliver to him two pairs of pyjamas, a towel, and a pair of shoes. Those items were trapped in the Suez Canal for eight years, part of an abandoned consignment of mail from Pakistan, and only now has the reopening of the canal sent them on their way to Britain.

But Mr Ali is no longer to be found, it seems, at the Greenwich address on the parcel. "The difficulty is going to be that many people have moved away," a Post Office official said yesterday at the east London overseas mail depot where a container lorry from Tilbury

Prisoner sues Home Office over his security grading

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

A prisoner serving a sentence of life imprisonment at Wormwood Scrubs is suing the Home Office over its decision to classify him as a Category A, high-security-risk, prisoner. This is believed to be the first time that the courts have become involved in the question of a prisoner's rights in connection with his classification.

The facts of the case were revealed by Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, in an address to the Sussex branch at Lewes last night.

The prisoner, Mr Roger Payne, who was convicted of a 1968 robbery, was classified as Category A, which means that he can be held only in certain high-security prisons and is denied many facilities available to other prisoners.

In his writ, Mr Payne alleges that he has never been told why

he was classified as Category A nor was he given any opportunity to make representations. He asks for a declaration from the High Court that the rules of natural justice should be applied when classifying a prisoner, and for an order compelling the Home Office to divulge the information on which it based its decision.

The Home Office application to have the action struck out as disclosing no reasonable cause was rejected by a High Court judge, who thought there was an arguable case.

Until recently, it had been generally thought that a decision by the Home Office on what category a prisoner should be placed under was a purely administrative matter, and therefore not subject to the intervention of the courts.

The action is unlikely to be heard fully until later this year, but it is being closely watched by advocates of prisoners' rights.

The plans are being discussed at private meetings of the leading Protestant paramilitary

organizations, or behind locked doors by members of the ruling army council of the Provisional IRA. Details relayed to outsiders tend to be sketchy and confused. The gradual movement of the three members of the dominant "loyalist" coalition towards the establishment of a single political party, however, has been more open.

Yesterday Mr John Laird, spokesman for the official Unionists, regarded the least hard-line of the coalition

parties) said: "If the move can be achieved it will be the final blow to frustrate Westminster, as it will prevent them from offering any individual carrot to try to divide us if the Convention's report is rejected."

Of the three members, both the official Unionists and Mr William Craig's Vanguard Party are strongly in favour of a merger. The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, yesterday expressed minor reservations, demanding

the inclusion of loyalist bodies such as the Orange Order in further talks.

Two republican prisoners appeared naked in the dock of Belfast's magistrates' court yesterday, and two others wore only their underpants, in protest against what they alleged was brutality and ill treatment in the Maze prison at Long Kesh. Mr Albert Walsley, the magistrate, advised them to take their complaints up with Mr Rees, the Secretary of State.

Mr Derek Brewerton, of Westminster Hospital, London, and Dr Rodney Bluestone, who works in Los Angeles, have been given the Robecchi Prize at the European Rheumatology Congress, which has just ended in Helsinki.

It is the European international prize for the most important arthritis research in the previous five years. Both recipients are Englishmen. Their work showed that there was a hereditary factor in some rheumatic diseases.

Two people died and three were seriously injured when a coach crossed the central reservation and fell on a car travelling in the opposite direction near Halesowen, West Midlands, yesterday.

Those who died were the coach driver, Mr Herbert Smith, aged 65, of Kingswinford, West Midlands, and Mr Malcolm Armstrong, aged 45, of Forest, near Kidderminster, whose car crashed into the wreckage.

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Staff walk out of 'filthy' further education college

From Ronald Kershaw

Thirty-six members of the staff of the Park Lane College of Further Education at Leeds walked out yesterday, refusing to teach under conditions that they described as verminous.

Mr David Eadie, secretary of the 105-member branch of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, said the annex had pigeons in the roof, and droppings fell on students. Black cat urine was badly ventilated; staircases were unlit and dangerous; and recently when a student tried to open a window the window and its frame fell out.

He said that yesterday's walk-out by 18 members of the full-time staff, 18 part-time staff, and 200 to 300 students came after prolonged protests.

Students and staff had moved from the annex to the Park Lane College proper, where,

because examinations were taking place, it was possible to accommodate the staff.

Leeds education authority, Mr Eadie added, had issued instructions yesterday that the staff and students from the annex had to be accommodated in the main college if the walk-out took place.

The 125-year-old annex, which is normally open from 9 am to 9 pm for further education for many mature students, was inspected recently by environmental health officials, Mr Eadie said. They had recommended that it should be closed.

Councillor P. Crox, chairman of the city's education committee, acknowledged last night that conditions were bad at the annex and that arrangements had been made for it to close on September 1.

"One does not know what the position will be next year," he said. "There is an exercise in restricting expenditure at the moment."

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Remand on Cambridge rape charges

From Our Correspondent
Cambridge

A man accused of raping seven Cambridge women had to run a gauntlet of abuse from 200 women when he was taken into the city's magistrates' court at the Guildhall yesterday.

Peter Samuel Cook, aged 47, of Limes Road, Hardwicke, Cambridge, was remanded in custody for eight days after the seven charges of rape had been read to him. He faced also one charge of attempted rape and one of malicious wounding.

Women assembled outside the Guildhall before Mr Cook arrived, handcuffed to two detectives. When he left a police car, the crowd rushed towards him and women shouted abuse as he was taken through a rear door.

He had a three-minute appearance. Det Supt Bernard Hosson asked the chairman if he would request the press not to publish the names of the girls alleged to have been raped. There was no objection, he said, to the publication of the name of the girl, Miss Jane Sproul, the subject of the malicious wounding charge.

The chairman said the court would appreciate a response from the press not to disclose the names.

After the hearing the crowd outside had swelled to about 400. The police smuggled Mr Cook out through another entrance. He will appear before the city magistrates again a week today.

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Welsh Office prepares for devolution

The Welsh Office has announced senior staff appointments in preparation for transferring business to Wales and the establishment of an elected Welsh assembly.

Mr Ian Devar, at present in charge of finance and devolution, is to become full-time head of the devolution division. Mr Daniel Gruffydd Jones

uses planning group. He will be succeeded by Mr John Annand, assistant secretary in the economic planning division on promotion to under-secretary.

The appointments indicate higher status for civil servants in Wales, with the way being made clear for Welsh civil servants to reach high posts without leaving Wales.

Land pipelines, it is thought, will be the first targets for a rate demand once they are transferring ill from a shore

terminal to the refinery. A line between the BP Forties field and Grangemouth will be operating and possibly liable to rates later this year.

The assessors have to work out how a rating system could be applied to structures anchored in international law. But the limits set for fishing and international law in the North Sea and the fact there is an agreed British sector of the continental shelf set sufficient precedent.

In areas around Aberdeen and north-east Scotland local authorities are concerned about the inflationary effects of providing the support the oil industry requires, the cost of which cannot be recouped in any other way. A Grampian region official said: "The Government provided £2.5m for the whole of Scotland, and the Aberdeen area had about £700,000 of that. After adjustments in rate-support grants we were probably worse off."

WEST EUROPE

party
lob
town



Henry Moore, the sculptor, checking an exhibition of his works which opened at the Henie-Onstad Museum in Oslo this week.

Paris paper defiant as strikers march

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 9

It is ironic that the only Paris newspaper on sale at newsstands in Paris this morning was the popular tabloid *Le Parisien*, which has been crippled by a strike for more than a month in answer to management attempts to break the closed shop imposed by the CGT union.

All the other Paris newspapers, and the distribution of the *Parisien* itself, were affected by a 24-hour strike called by the CGT to protest against staff cuts at *Le Parisien Libéré*.

The newspaper was printed at a time in Belgium and transported to Paris for distribution, until the printers' union persuaded the Belgian leagues to suspend production. It is now being printed at a newspaper's own presses at in Ouen, north of Paris, and Charente, with the help of others belonging to Force Ouvrière, the third biggest and militant of the trade union organizations.

This morning 150,000 copies were produced on three presses at Ouen, but the management expects that when the staff figure will reach half a million.

At the call of the printers' union, which belongs to the Communist-led Confédération du Travail, several thousand demonstrators gathered outside printing plants this morning protesting against the strike-breaking activities of *Le Parisien*.

The demonstrators, led by the Communist Party, marched from the Porte de la Chapelle towards the rue Michelet, where the plant was protected by riot police and members of a paramilitary force with police. There were more riot police inside the building.

Border guards oil autobahn scape attempt

From Our Correspondent, Berlin, June 9

East German border guards at a car leaving East Berlin last night and foiled an attempt to escape.

The alarm was given as a West German car was crossing the Drewitz autobahn checkpoint. Barriers came down in front of the car and the driver was taken into custody. The car was taken into a block of concrete.

Border guards opened fire from a watch tower, a man in the car was wounded and put his hands up. A second man was taken from the back of the car.

Concern over spread of drug addiction

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 9

The International Narcotics Control Board expressed concern today about the growing use of heroin in many countries where it did not constitute a problem in the past. The organization decided to be more specific on the grounds that the drug might help trafficants in the United States and Canada, a result of continuing extensive uncontrolled growth in the Andean region of South America of the coca bush, from which cocaine is manufactured clandestinely.

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OVERSEAS

Israel leader flies to US determined to hold to his firm line

From Eric Marsden, Jerusalem, June 9

Crucial is an overworked tag for peace missions by Israel leaders, but it can be safely applied to Mr Yitzhak Rabin's visit to Washington for talks with President Ford. Mr Rabin is due to leave for Washington with a mandate from the Cabinet to make preparatory moves for a fresh attempt to negotiate an interim agreement with Egypt.

There is a general acceptance in Jerusalem that this time something will have to happen. With the President personally involved, the diplomatic breakdown such that which abruptly ended Dr Henry Kissinger's mission in March is unthinkable. But it is far from clear in what way progress can be made.

On the face of it, Israel's stand remains uncompromising but may become less so after Mr Rabin has heard what Mr Ford has to say. The key phrase of the statement after the six and a half hour Cabinet meeting on Sunday night was that the Government's decision not to accept the conditions Egypt demanded in March remains in force. From this it appears that Israel will be ready to review its position only if Egypt changes its stand first.

Israel's toughness is based on the belief that its firmness in rejecting Egypt's demands in March for the return of the Sinai Peninsula and the Abu Rodeis islands for something less than non-belligerence has been justified by events. The opening of the Suez Canal, which Dr Kissinger had given warning might be jeopardized by failure to reach an interim agreement, and Syria's decision to extend the United Nations mandate on the Golan Heights for six months are cited as proof.

An additional factor is the letter of the 76 senators urging contained in the United States aid for Israel, which has encouraged the belief that the severe pressure exerted on Israel in the past two months does not have the backing of the American people.

This could prove an over-optimistic assessment. Nor is there evidence that either the United States or Egypt accept the argument over the canal opening and the Golan extension, which has been interpreted in Washington as signs of Arab moderation.

One of the most ominous aspects of Israel's position is that although more than a week has passed since President Ford met President Sadat at Salzburg, no reliable information on their talks has been received in Jerusalem. It will be the end of a four-day stay during its tour of the five countries involved in the dispute.

The mission of three, headed by Mr Simon Ake, of Ivory Coast, previously visited Spain, Spanish Sahara, Morocco, and Algeria. It will now compile its report and submit it to Dr Waldheim. The mission had two meetings in Nouakchott with President Ould Daddah and a number of working sessions with Mr Hamdi Ould Moukneas, the Mauritanian Foreign Minister.

Madrid, June 9.—More than 40 Moroccan communists surrounded Spanish forces when they were encircled in the Spanish Sahara, according to an official communiqué today.

It said the Moroccan forces entered Spanish territory yesterday in order to occupy a frontier post they believed was abandoned.

The captured unit was taken to El Azim, the capital of the Spanish Sahara.—Reuters.

Just two hours later the Stonehouse family drove out to the airport, where, jostled by reporters, they fought their way to the British Airways ticket counter, checked their luggage and received boarding cards. Then the man who had been Britain's Postmaster General in the 1960s struggled to a departure gate and produced his ticket, only to discover that the boarding area for the wrong flight.

Finally, the Stonehouses reached the right area to wait for the lounge exit doors to open.

For 20 minutes they waited with other London-bound passengers. Then British Airways' ticket staff appeared and the first person to be allowed through was Mr Stonehouse. As he left, he turned with a broad grin, waved and called out:

"Bye bye friends. Goodbye Alitalia. He disappeared, followed by his children."

But the door to the departure corridor closed suddenly. Only later, when Mr Stonehouse had been charged and appeared for the second time in less than four hours before Mr Thompson, did it become clear that he had made a futile attempt to escape the police.

According to Chief Detective Inspector Robert Gillespie, who gave evidence of arrest, the MP attempted to run back when he spotted the inspector at the top of the stairs.

The inspector gave chase. When cornered, Mr Stonehouse said: "I intend to get this aircraft to London with my children."

Neville Hodgkinson writes: Mrs Barbara Stonehouse said at her London home yesterday that she had written to every member of a select committee of MPs that reported on the affair last month, urging them either to postpone Thursday's debate, or to adjourn it until her husband is able to return and address the House.

She had also asked Mr Enoch Powell to put down an amendment to the Pollution Pollution, asking the House to declare that expulsion at this stage would be hasty, as the decision would be based on hearsay evidence.

"I think the select committee's behaviour has been dilatory," she said. "They have made no efforts themselves to get first-hand information or evidence from my husband about his absence, or illness, or whatever it is they are interested in."

over Dr Kissinger's failure in March has not abated.

It is also another reason for the Cabinet's caution in not laying down guidelines for Mr Rabin: but although he is charged only with pursuing an interim agreement with Egypt, he also has the Cabinet's blessing to discuss in general terms possibilities for an overall settlement at a later stage.

Assuming that reports of Egypt's willingness to try again are well founded, all the obstacles that led to disaster in March are still there. Israel is still demanding a fixed duration for the agreement, though only three to five years instead of eight as before. It also wants precise assurances on security arrangements in the areas its troops may vacate and it holds firm to its insistence on practical moves towards non-belligerence—even if a vaguer term such as "non-recourse to force" is used—excluding an easing of the Arab trade boycott.

There have been hints from American sources that the Egyptians can meet these terms, though the means used may be more face-saving devices on both sides. But Mr Rabin is reported to be asking for more territory than in March—the return of the whole of the passes instead of half of them and a stronger hold on Abu Rodeis.

Any Egyptian refusal to sign unless there is parallel or imminent progress on a similar agreement with Syria, Israel sees no scope for anything less than a peace treaty with Syria, that is what President Sadat makes an issue of this time. It could make consideration of an overall settlement at Geneva or elsewhere inevitable.

President Ford is believed to favour a general settlement achieved by a series of interim agreements in fairly rapid succession. A minority within the Israel Cabinet, made up of the left-inclined Mapam and Independent Liberal parties, presses unsuccessfully for the Prime Minister to take plans and steps for a general peace with the Arabs.

Mr Rabin resisted this, with the backing of most of his colleagues, as he has done consistently since taking office a year ago. He faces a Cabinet vote on the resignation of the three National Religious Party ministers and perhaps others, the moment he proposes any withdrawal from the West Bank. He is pledged not to do so without calling a general election.

Many people in Israel think this issue can be no longer deferred and that an election should be held on the question of peace and borders. Mr Rabin has to grasp the nettle on his return from Washington unless he is prepared to risk prolonging the freeze in relations with his country's one major ally.

Mr Agostino Casaroli, usually referred to as the Italian Foreign Minister, arrived in East Berlin today for a one-week visit to East Germany.

This first visit by an envoy of the Holy See to East Germany has aroused much attention and also some suspicion. Church sources said that Mr Casaroli would meet East German state representatives for "talks" and East Germany emphasized that he came at the invitation of Herr Oskar Fischer, the Foreign Minister, for "negotiations".

Mr Casaroli's schedule is a fairly balanced programme of meetings with the church representatives of some 1,300,000 East German Roman Catholics and with official East German representatives.

East Germany wants the Vatican to adjust all ecclesiastical districts and to make them independent of the West German dioceses of which the bishoprics along the western border of East Germany are still part. When the Pope appointed apostolic administrator for those parts of East Germany away from the inter-German border in 1973 this did not satisfy the East German leadership.

Church sources do not expect concrete results from this first visit with regard to that issue. Some have expressed cautious hope that the visit might help to make life somewhat easier for the Roman Catholics and that Mr Casaroli would also be able to discuss the question of the education of young Christians who are put at a disadvantage because of their creed.

Among the Conference of German Bishops scepticism prevails. Its secretary said that the East German state might spread a one-sided interpretation of the visit and possibly "fake" good relations with the Vatican.

Getty grandson accused of taking lorry

From Our Correspondent, Los Angeles, June 9

Mr J. Paul Getty, aged 18, the grandson of the oil magnate, was arrested at his home in Malibu near Los Angeles, yesterday on suspicion of stealing a small lorry.

He was released on bail of \$2,000 (about £370) to appear in Malibu court on June 12.

He was accused of taking the lorry after his car was involved in an accident. He was also summoned for speeding.

Mr Getty was kidnapped in Rome in December, 1972, and ransomed by his family for \$2m.

The commission concludes that when it was created in 1968 the UCM introduced "black power" to the republic as a political strategy to polarize feelings between blacks and whites. It was "to all intents and purposes" a member of the World Student Christian Federation which displayed a strong Marxist bent or sought accommodation with Marxists. It was used to train a nucleus of South Africans to accept and passionately believe in the need for radical change in the country through revolution. The report says that as a result of the activities of the UCM "black power" has "remained an unpleasant part of South African politics".

Today's report on the UCM, which was tabled in Parliament by Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, is largely academic in view of the movement's demise.

Intense competition in the education system has already caused 40 suicides this year

Japanese children's crushing burden

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, June 9

A 10-year-old Japanese schoolgirl committed suicide by hanging herself from a tree the other day because she had lost her homework.

A 16-year-old boy jumped in front of an express train in Tokyo earlier this month because he was convinced he would fail his university entrance examination next year and another high school student of 17 took her life by turning on the gas in her home shortly before she was due to sit a crucial examination.

These three cases of suicide serve as grim examples of how a growing and alarming number of Japanese schoolchildren are being driven to hysteria by the extreme pressures of Japan's highly competitive educational system and crucial entrance examinations which haunt students from kindergarten to university.

As a result of the intensive pressures within Japan's educational system the number of suicides during school age has risen alarmingly during the past 10 years as Japan developed into an economic power and more and more teenagers vied with each other for the limited number of vacancies in the country's elite private schools—the principal avenues to the top universities and better jobs in business and government.

With the national traits of discipline and thoroughness, Japanese students are usually immersed in intensive study from early morning until midnight. There is little time for play or sports. Primary and high school children spend 12 years of work preparing for crucial entrance examinations which can make or break their careers. Failure to gain entrance into one of the elite educational institutions from kindergarten to middle and high school and ultimately leading universities is seen as a tremendous loss of face.

The pressures on students, particularly those attending primary and high schools, are terrific. In addition to normal classes many students attend special private institutions which offer intensive courses to prepare children for the highly competitive entrance examinations set by the elite primary, junior and senior high schools and leading universities.

But even these special institutions, which prepare the child for entrance examinations, cannot cope with the number of applicants and those who are admitted for extra lessons must meet certain standards. In most cases children spend all of their leisure hours and most of their vacation immersed in study.

The Japanese press and educationalists reeled back in horror this month at evidence of how the system and over-zealous parents are driving an increasing number of children towards suicide.

If the current trend continues the suicide rate of school children will double this year over the level a decade ago. Within the space of five months from the beginning of the year, 40 high school students and another nine primary school pupils committed suicide. For every death, authorities estimate there are 100 attempted suicides. In most cases the deaths can be traced back to the fact that the students decided to take their own lives when they discovered they could not keep pace in the educational system.

Japanese children are normally required to undergo nine years of compulsory education at government private schools up to the level of junior high school. But an increasing number of students are going on to high school and university, increasing the pressure on vacancies at "establishment" educational institutions.

The results of this strict regimen of work and no play are beginning to horrify the nation. In the latest case a high school girl of 17 committed suicide this week because she had become lonely. Her father, a bank manager who had been transferred to another city, decided to leave his daughter alone in their former home in Amagasaki city because he believed a move would interfere with her studies for university entrance examinations. The girl's grandparents, who lived next door in an upper class residential area, told the police they seldom visited the girl because they believed it would interfere with her studies. The girl subsequently passed herself after telephoning her mother.

Hardly a week passes without reports of suicides by school children. A 15-year-old boy whose school marks dropped after he was transferred to another town, hanged himself recently after he received a reprimand. A boy of 17, worried about a university entrance examination which he would have to face a year hence, jumped from 15 to 19 in the top of a Tokyo building.

According to the latest statistics, suicides accounted for the second largest cause of death after accidents in the age group from 15 to 19 in 1973.

During the same year the causes of 65 of the 341 junior and senior high school students who committed suicide could be traced back to the pressures of the educational system.

Commenting on the situation in an editorial this week the *Mainichi Shimbun* said: "Some thing must be done to lift the pressures which parents exert on children. Children are gasping under social regimen invented by adults. Since they know how their parents would feel, children do not dare tell them that they do not fit into the expected yardstick. They are pressed against this yardstick which does not fit their natural characteristics. Yet knowing the great hopes that their parents pin on them, children struggle to adapt themselves to this yardstick at the sacrifice of their natural selves."

Mr Warren Anderson, the Republican leader in the senate, has been taking a tough line with the officials over the terms of the rescue plan. Along with the bankers, he has insisted on setting a ceiling on future short-term borrowing by the city in order to prevent a recurrence of the crisis. The city has been doing what it can to resist.

The aim of both state and city officials was to reach agreement today, and rush legislation through. First in New York's city council, then in the state legislature, the Municipal Assistance Corporation, or "Big Mac", would then be operational by tomorrow, raise new money, and turn New York's short-term debts into long-term ones.

The intention is that Big Mac should raise \$3,000m to cover the payments falling due over the next few months. In return it would have some form of control over the city's budget process, and would receive the proceeds of certain city taxes direct.

Mr Abraham Beame, the mayor, said a formula had been worked out with state officials which was acceptable to the city, and which provided that Big Mac "would not have any veto power or the power to change anything we have in our budget".

New York battles for solvency

From Peter Strafford, New York, June 9

Negotiations were continuing up to the last minute today on the plan to save New York City from bankruptcy. As the time grew shorter, the centre of the state stretched to Albany, capital of New York state, where the Republicans who control the state senate had a key role.

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OVERSEAS

Referendum sets seal on Turks' state in Cyprus

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, June 9

A modest 70 per cent turnout in yesterday's referendum resulted in an overwhelming 99.4 per cent vote approving the draft constitution of the self-proclaimed separate Turkish Cypriot federated state, it was announced officially today. Mr Admet Sami, the Turkish Cypriot electoral registrar, said only 230 of the 37,502 people who went to the polls voted against.

Mr Sami said the total registered electorate for the Turkish Cypriot community of 120,000 was 52,926. It is believed that most of the missing voters are among the thousands of Cypriots who have emigrated and settled in Britain since the last census was taken in 1960.

Emigré Turkish Cypriots in Britain and Turkey were asked to vote in the referendum at special polling stations in London and Ankara. These voters will be added to the total which are received in Cyprus towards the end of this week.

Those voting in the referendum included 4,053 Turkish Cypriots living in the southern Greek-controlled part of the island. Mr Sami said that only three of these Turks were asked to register their approval of the constitution by signing special registers, voted "No".

The Cyprus Government of President Makarios, which speaks for the 540,000 Greek Cypriots, refused to provide voting facilities for the Turks in the south, as it considered the referendum an illegal act violating the 1960 constitution.

Commenting on the staging of the referendum, Mr Osman Orek, the Vice-President of the unilaterally proclaimed federated Turkish Cypriot state, declared that it had given the "July 20 peace operation" a legal basis. The peace operation referred to by Mr Orek was the Turkish invasion of last July which resulted in the occupation of 40 per cent of the territory of the island and its de facto partition.

Mr Orek said that "the right of communities to exercise their right to self-determination constitutes a constructive and basic principle".

He continued: "It is no longer possible to put the clock back. The Turkish Cypriot community has established a Turkish state by exercising its will. This state shall exist for ever and we shall make every sacrifice necessary to preserve this state."

Greek Cypriot Government sources said that Mr Orek appeared to be ignoring the rights of the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees. These refugees who fled from the Turkish-occupied part of the island during the fighting last summer, are now prevented from returning to their homes by the 40,000 Turkish troops still on the island.



Greek Cabinet ministers watch as Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, signs the new constitution in Athens. The constitution makes Greece a republic.

Opposition boycott Athens constitution signing

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 9

The new Greek constitution was signed today by President Stasinopoulos in the course of a solemn ceremony at the Old Palace, which was boycotted by the opposition parties. Mrs Helen Vlachos, the newspaper publisher who is now a Government deputy, commented: "They evidently try to make their presence felt by their absence."

While the ceremony was in progress, Professor Andreas Papanastasiou, leader of the opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Paso), held a press conference in a hotel near by to denounce the new charter as totalitarian and as "no better than the constitution of dictator Papadopoulos".

The opposition parties ab-

stained from the vote on the constitution on Saturday to underline their objections to what they consider the excessive powers granted to the President of the Republic. They assume that Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, has tailored this post for himself.

While the other opposition parties, including the communists, declared that they would campaign actively in favour of a revision of the constitution, Professor Papanastasiou, whose party controls 16 seats of the 300 in Parliament, said today that he would campaign for a new constitution altogether.

"When Pasok is elected to power," he said, "we shall dissolve Parliament and call for the election of a constituent assembly to produce a constitution

based on the people's sovereignty."

Professor Papanastasiou said that Mr Karamanlis would not forever rely on the country's delicate situation to keep the opposition quiet. "The Prime Minister must understand that he cannot forever brandish the danger of a return of the tanks in order to impose his will on Parliament and the people," he stated.

The constitution voted by the party of Mr Karamanlis had left the power structure in Greece completely unchanged, he added. Greece is a dependent country. We are a neocolony. Our patron-metropolis is the United States and its European dependencies.

The socialist leader claimed that the decision to impose a military dictatorship in Greece

was taken by the Americans—the Pentagon and State Department—far back in 1953. The Greek light came in February 1967, after a special meeting of the United States National Security Council. The object was to thwart the elections in May.

He believed that Mr Karamanlis would remain Prime Minister because he had certain problems to settle within his party. Two years later he would obtain the resignation of whoever would become president now, in order to get himself elected for a five-year term.

Professor Papanastasiou, like the other opposition leaders, affirmed that his party would work within the context of the constitution and the laws in campaigning in favour of a new charter.

Thai leader in Malaysia to discuss guerrilla danger

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, June 9

Mr Kukrit Pramoji, the Prime Minister of Thailand, arrived today on his first trip abroad since his appointment in March.

His talks with Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister, are expected to deal mainly with communist successes in Indo-China and with the growing danger of communist insurgency in both Thailand and Malaysia.

Malaysian officials have been worried by reports two months ago that Thailand would not take a hard line against the communists but would seek political accommodation, possibly legalizing the Thai Communist Party.

These reports have not been confirmed but Thailand's moves towards diplomatic ties with China and North Viet-

nam, and its harder line against the United States, may be pointers towards a big change in foreign policy.

Tun Razak will also want to discuss more effective military operations against the estimated 1,200 Malaysian communist guerrillas operating from the jungle along the Malaysia-Thailand border.

Though complicated machinery for joint operations, hot pursuit and information exchanges exist, Malaysia feels Thailand could do more to help. Thailand, on the other hand, is said to feel the border guerrillas are a Malaysian problem.

At a dinner for Mr Kukrit, Tun Razak said Malaysia and Thailand were determined to eradicate "terrorist insurgents in our jungles" so as to be able to concentrate on development.

Campaign in Laos to relax controls on opium growing

Vientiane, Laos, June 9—

Less stringent laws regulating the cultivation and marketing of opium have been proposed by the Communist-led Pathet Lao.

The proposals have disquieted American officials and threaten to block a United Nations programme to discourage opium cultivation.

The Pathet Lao has begun its campaign against existing legislation in the mountain areas of Laos where, for generations, Mao tribesmen have cultivated opium as a cash crop, and in the Yao tribal villages round Vang Vieng. Laws restricting the cultivation and sale of opium have been branded as the product of American imperialism.

Last week, the Joint National Political Council voted to ask the Cabinet to amend the narcotics law to legalize the consumption of opium. The council advocated the release of all those arrested under the narcotics laws.

The council also suggested that the cultivation and marketing of opium be legalized under state control. Such a development would result in a substantial new source of income for the central Government.

American narcotics agents arrived in Laos about three years ago with guns slung from their hips. Most narcotics officials and American diplomats in Vientiane say that no agents managed to give a bad name to the narcotics control programme. It was they, in fact, who opened the door to the Pathet Lao campaign against strict opium control.

"The Laotians just aren't used to people who go around kicking down doors and bursting into homes in the middle of the night," an American diplomat commented. "I'm not saying this was ever done, but it was great extent, but it was what some of the Lao police officers were told ought to be done."—New York Times News Service.

Diplomatic link established between Manila and China

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 9

China and the Philippines today announced the establishment of diplomatic relations. An agreement to this effect was signed by President Marcos and Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, at the Peking hospital where the latter has been undergoing treatment for more than a year.

The agreement laid heavy emphasis on non-interference by either country in the other's internal affairs. This was interpreted as a reassurance to the Philippines that China would not give material support to communist insurgents.

Rangoon student protesters seize buses

Rangoon, June 9—Students from Rangoon University today commandeered several buses to take them to the city's industrial area where they hoped to get workers to join an anti-Government protest.

The students' protest began last Friday when members of the Burma Socialist Programme party central committee were to hold discussions with science students. The discussions were cancelled.

The unrest comes five weeks after the reopening of the university, closed in December when students and monks kidnapped the body of U Thant, the former United Nations Secretary-General.

Saigon rejects Tokyo envoy

Tokyo, June 9—Mr Hiroshi

Hitomi, the Japanese Ambassador to South Vietnam, has been asked to leave the country, the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported from Saigon today.

No expulsion order was issued, but a high official made it clear that the new Government was not prepared to recognize heads of diplomatic missions that had been accredited to the fallen government of President Thieu.

The Japanese Government has already recognized the new Government but there has been no word from the Saigon Government on whether it will est-

European funds to help Calcutta slum dwellers

By Our Religious Affairs

A film programme of community development in Calcutta is to be financed by a European consortium of voluntary agencies, whose formation was announced yesterday.

In association with Government-financed development projects in Calcutta, the voluntary agencies' programme is designed to help the teeming populations of the slums, who are without sanitation, drinking water, education, or basic health facilities.

Christian Aid in Britain, Interchurch aid in Holland and a Lutheran agency in West Germany are involved in the programme. More than half the finance has been provided by the West German Government.

Presidential palliatives do little for Argentina

From Jane Monahan
Buenos Aires, June 9

A cartoon circulating in Buenos Aires purports to depict Argentina's political situation. In the foreground, a man in a suit is being pushed into a large metal container, while in the background, a man in a military uniform is being pushed into a similar container.

But this is not ordinary orchastra. There are several men dressed in dinner jackets who, instead of playing musical instruments, are holding machine guns and aiming them at the man in the suit.

In view of much that has happened in Argentina since May, 1973, when a Peronist Government returned to power after more than a decade in exile, political observers regard the cartoon as an accurate assessment. For example, Dr. Hector Campora, who led a left-wing government for those first three months in 1973 has now been hounded from the Peronist movement and lives in exile in Mexico.

General Peron himself, who was voted in as President by more than 60 per cent of the electorate to succeed Dr Campora, died last July, leaving power to Isabel, his third wife whom he had made his vice-President, and to Señor Lopez Rega, his right-wing Strongman. Thus neither Señora Peron nor Señor Lopez Rega, whom the late President gave the powerful post of Minister of Social Welfare, was voted into power.

In addition, two years of Peronist government have seen the closure of 16 newspapers and magazines and the flight abroad of dozens of journalists, lawyers, trade unionists and actors in the face of threats from the extreme right-wing "death squad" which Opposition politicians say has been allowed to operate with impunity.

Moderate state governors and university rectors have been removed by executive decree; reports of torture have grown; and a clampdown by police and the Army on left-wingers and subversives has, according to the former Army commander-in-chief, resulted in 1,800 people being jailed for political reasons.

Finally, political violence perpetrated by left-wing guerrillas as well as by the right, has increased dramatically. According to the Buenos Aires Herald, the most reputable English-language publication in Latin America, 503 people have been killed in political murder between July 1974, when Isabel Peron became President, to the end of May this year, of these, 277 have died in 1975.

The Herald reports: "Of that total, 730 have not been identified. Of the 433 who have, 190 had left-wing affiliations, while 38 were right-wingers. The police have lost 54 men, the Army 22 and 13 businessmen have been killed."

"A total of 91 people were killed in gunfights (all of them presumed left-wing terrorists).

Four innocent children have been killed, one diplomat, and 29 people who cannot be fitted into any category.

All of this has met negligible democratic resistance. The parliamentary Opposition, which is divided into more than a dozen parties, has raised its voice infrequently and ineffectually, and the national press, perhaps the only other democratic check, is also enfeebled.

When George Money, a journalist on La Opinion, one of the leading dailies, was killed by the "death squad" last month, newspaper owners decided to stage a one-day strike in protest, but no paper investigated in depth why he had been murdered.

"Bad people have been more outraged," one editor said, "the violence could not have gone as far as it has. But now more just take it for granted."

But while Argentina's political violence seems to have passed many people by, economic developments have not. And on this score at least, the cartoon of a dance going merrily on is plainly false.

The new economics minister's announcement last week, less than 60 hours after he was sworn in, of halving the value of the peso and tripling the price of petrol prompted an immediate reaction.

Farmers, whose products account for 70 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings, approved the devaluation as a realistic attempt to boost exports, but in the cities,

where 80 per cent of the population is concentrated and where labour is organized in the most powerful unions in Latin America, there were cries of protest.

Señora Peron sought unsuccessfully to allay these fears and forestall labour unrest by saying last Friday: "We have before us a beloved being who is sick and we must operate to save his life. Our beloved patient is the fatherland and we will save him whatever the sacrifice."

At the same time she announced as a palliative an increase of 65 per cent in the minimum wage.

This did not stop 2,000 metal workers staging a march in Santa Fe, sporadic strikes by car workers, taxi drivers and bus operators rapidly increasing their charges, Underground fare rises of 150 per cent, and higher prices for bread, flour, milk, cheese and semola.

And in spite of the 80 per cent inflation of the last 12 months, neither Señora Peron nor the new economics minister mentioned cuts in public spending or wage restraint as ways of curing the crisis. At the same time, although most economists and some union leaders are aware that a period of belt-tightening is necessary to help Argentina to overcome inflation, the work force is accustomed to a standard of living higher than in any other Latin American country and will not take kindly to austerity.

Publishing plea in Nigeria

Lagos, June 9—An appeal has been made to the Nigerian Government to allow business organizations to bring in foreign experts to train Nigerians in educational publishing.

Macmillan Nigeria Publishers Ltd has been established for 10 years, and Mr Harold Macmillan, the former Prime Minister, is due in Lagos tomorrow for the anniversary celebrations.—Reuter.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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ALSO ON PAGE 7

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Tonight, Tuesday, 10.30, Thurs. 2.30
Les Sylphides. Production by Sir Kenneth Macmillan. Seats avail. 10.30, 2.30.

THEATRES

PALACE 437 6244 Mon. 10.30, 2.30
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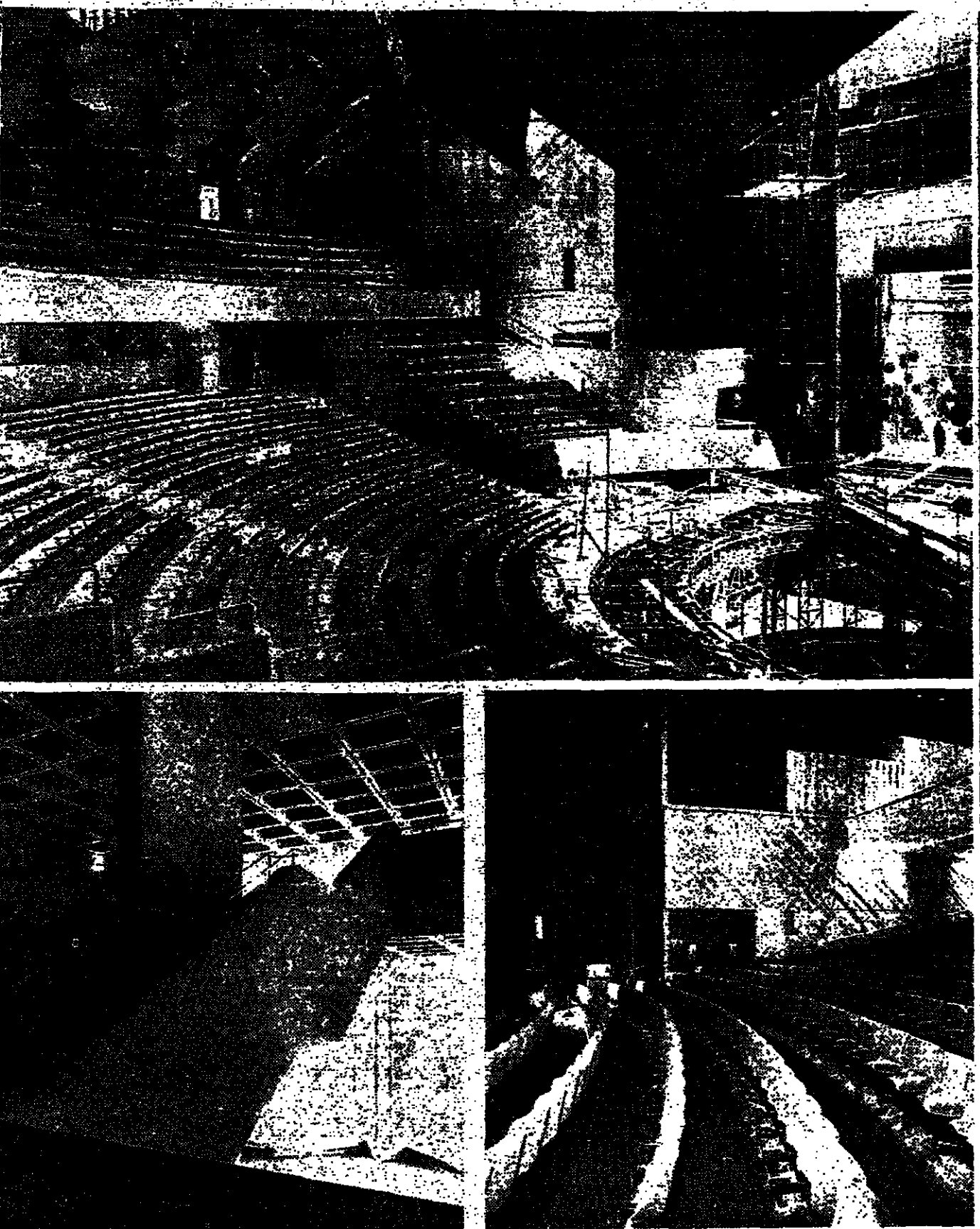
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PALACE 437 6244

THE ARTS



Work still to be done at the Olivier. Left, the staircase from stalls to circle level at the Olivier. Right, the Lyttelton virtually ready for performance

Peter Hall hopes for the autumn

October, when the new auditorium could not possibly be ready, the National Theatre's new auditorium in time for planned opening this autumn, Peter Hall's normally optimistic mood turned to one of gloom. Once over the excitement of telling the story that the carefully planned season was not to be, he was left with the reality that the new auditorium could not be opened until the autumn. The main reason is economic. As has been announced, building is costing £10,000 a week, or £500,000 a year now, that money is providing the building site about it. So could the company move into its offices and the Lyttelton this autumn?

"Yes, if we have some extra money, and things do look fairly hopeful now. Though we won't accept some sort of temporary cut-back in our plans. We feel naturally involved, too, in the RSC's troubles. The RSC has the strongest case, despite their tough times, for being funded sufficiently to continue at the Aldwych."

Then at the NT there's the simple question of staff morale. We've been living in these Agincourt Street huts, beeping with leaking roofs and overcrowding for a long time now. It is galling to know that the offices on the South Bank are virtually complete. We all need an objective and a deadline."

No one looking down on the National from the top of a bus crossing Waterloo Bridge would have much idea whether the building site was habitable or not. The only passing impression is that there are often remarkably few workers on view. The situation, however, is that the Lyttelton could be opened shortly, the Olivier, which is the experimental "space", needs only a little more work and experience to bring it up to GLC licence standards; the Olivier, though still has more than a touch of the building site about it. So could the company move into its offices and the Lyttelton this autumn?

There is no doubt that the occupation of one theatre would spur on the completion of the other two. Without a touch of the whip the construction of the National could linger on until the late seventies and the five possible opening dates, which Peter Hall has already been given since his arrival at the NT, could stretch to 10. But the money allocation comes through. I would happily run the Lyttelton and the Old Vic in tandem. Most of the planned new productions are 'Lyttelton' plays: the Harrison-Racine *Phaedra Britannica*, Ben Travers's *Engaged*, the *Playboy of the Western World*, Granville Barker's *The Madras House*, which we're doing as a homage to the man who more than anyone created the concept of a national theatre, and John Osborne's new play.

Davis

As much of the available rehearsal time as possible had gone on the Tippett, so that the rehearsal of the music was not interrupted by the rehearsal of the play. The players positively enjoyed them. In the fullness of time, this symphony has emerged as the jumping-off point away from the square and often parochial position the English symphony had reached around 1945, into the wider world. The writing may still have an English tang, but the invention and the orchestration, especially in the involved but always forward-moving Adagio, is of much wider significance. It is a symphony that should be known far and wide for its life-enhancing qualities, its optimism.

Colin Davis knows better than anyone how to draw inspiring things from an orchestra in this kind of score. He also, those few moments of hesitant ensemble apart, gave Berlioz's *Waterloo* overture almost a better performance than it deserves, all romantic ardour (the cellos marvellous in their theme) and fiery attack.

The opening movement of Brahms's violin concerto was tricky, with some fallible tuning from Isaac Stern. Anthony Camilleri's oboe caught a cold at the start of the Adagio, causing a false start. Once the technical fault was righted, he played like an angel, and Stern followed his lead, carrying his golden voice through the movement's wondrously intense, real, even climactic finale, finely supported by Davis.

Engaged

The Victorian theatre told a lot of lies about the penalties of breaking out of wedlock. In this farce W. S. Gilbert tells some pointed truths about the price of getting into it.

Written before the Savoyard ballroom went up, *Engaged* shows Gilbert in the role of arch humbug-detector; his target being the web of sentiment camouflaging the marriage contract. Here is the flower of British womanhood modestly protesting ignorance of practical affairs, and total subservience to the male; and meanwhile calculating the precise cash return that can be expected from every blush and sigh. It is a repeatable joke, and Gilbert duly repeats it through the characters of a lovely Scottish maiden, an elegantly independent young lady and (the best written of the three) a baby-raving daddy's girl who periodically removes her thumb from her mouth to deliver up-to-the-minute stock exchange reports. Under their various masks these three noble beauties are all equally deadly.

The marriage vow, declares Gilbert, is a moment of unwelcome clarity for him. Why, after all, should Cleverly, or his companion Befrayney, walk into the honeyed trap? Here Gilbert collides with the Victorian taboo. Money, the girl's side can be discussed, sex, on the men's, cannot. So in its place we get a complicated set of special circumstances not less extravagant than those of the notorious 'lozenge' libretto at which Sullivan subsequently drew the line. Having wound up his comic caput, Gilbert does achieve some direct hits with it. But the play as a whole is split in two, with the girls having all the reality and the men all the artifice.

ART EXHIBITIONS

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SPORT

Tennis

America's thirty-sixth lady now one of the first eight in France

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Paris, June 9

The French tennis championships seemed to flag a little as they came up to the halfway mark here today. The Stade Roland Garros was still brightly animated, though the terraces and promenades inevitably lost some of their weekend congestion. The player population was dwindling, too. Many of the legion of losers had already flown to England and been put out to graze on grass. The rest provided mostly comical and straightforward matches. There seemed to be a collective near-collapse as everyone prepared for the last few laps of the race to glory.

The women's field, which does not boast much depth of class, was reduced to eight: Navratilova v Gaze, Sabo v Newbury, Gaze v Morozova and Sawamatsu v Evert. Only Martina Navratilova was taken to a third set. But the tall and willowy Pamela Teeguarden, who once had to choose between the piano and the tennis court, was hitting the right notes only when she was allowed time to do so. At the final crisis the heavily built Czechoslovakian sharply increased her concentration and played with irresistible authority.

The most unexpected survivor is Donna Gaze, aged 20 and ranked only thirty-sixth in the United States. She comes from El Florida, is a student of criminology, and on this first day in the French she was slightly disconcerted by the news that she has to qualify for Wimbledon, whereas 49 players she has beaten in the first round are not mine—were accepted directly into the draw. She came into the draw here only because there was a handy vacancy.

Today she beat Dianne Fromholtz, two years her junior but better known, by 6-3, 6-4. Miss Gaze has a terrific backhand. She loops her drives on both flanks, and sometimes plays a drop shot. Her game is remarkable for tenacity rather than highly mobile. It was too solid for the rather listless Miss Fromholtz in a match largely contested from behind the baseline. This Gaze really rather said if it's the best they do, it's a sympathetic spectator muttering.

Miss Gaze, who has been coached by Lutz Ayala, twice runner-up here, had to wait and work and worry for a while until she had beaten the first round. She was a bit out of sync in the match with a backhand drop shot that hardly reached the net.

Eva Sabo and Janet New-

berry are good players, but unfamiliar at this stage of such a tournament. The rest so far have been match-hardened clay court players with respectable credentials. Olga Morozova won 6-1, 6-0 against Susan Barker, aged 19, of Falmouth, was competing in the championships for the first time. Miss Barker had two impressive wins behind her, but today she failed in the easier task of lifting her game a class.

The Russian, who had been dipping an injured finger in an interesting mixture of vodka and tennis, played a neatly designed game that offered Miss Barker neither pace nor angle. The Russian is also a shrewd and solid in defence that Miss Barker had to hit more shots than her ball could sustain.

There were no cheap points for the Russian. She had great difficulty in putting the ball away, consequently a lot of mistakes. Mrs Morozova, of course, is more experienced and has a wider technical and tactical repertoire. Her game was only briefly challenged. Miss Barker seemed to break service in the first game of the second set when one of her opponent's shots was called out. But the call was changed. After that Miss Barker pushed her concentration and played with irresistible authority.

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Raul Ramirez, the proud and engagingly self-confident Mexican who won the Italian championship a week ago, provided no comfort for Francois Jauffret and a lot of other Frenchmen in the vast cauldron of the centre court.

There was nothing much for the crowd to get excited about. Ramirez, who bears himself like a king, extended the assurance of an uncommonly gifted player who is fully aware that he is uncommonly good form. When he has finished with Paris he intends to be shooing the form to the grass. The odd thing is that this concert is so tempered by charm that you cannot help liking the man.

The other two places went to Guillermo Vilas and Onny Parun. Vilas, all muscles and top-spin, seems to be shaking the rust off his game and regaining the form that won him the Masters title last December. Today he disposed of an Italian champion, Paolo Bonicini, in a straight set.

The centre court must have revived some of Kodak's favourite memories. But there was nothing to do but to watch the powerful, facile Vilas. Parun, topped by a floppy white sunhat, came from behind to beat John Alexander over five sets of punishing, sweating combat. In the fifth set Parun saved a total of six break points and then, when Alexander struck a cross-court backhand that landed close to the line, whereupon he dashed forward to the net for the hand shake. But the decision was doubtful, the point was replayed, and Parun lost it. His success was not long in being followed by Vilas, who put a high forehand volley into the net.

In the bottom half of the draw, tomorrow's pairings are van Dillen v Andrews, Filit v Panatta, Gottfried v Solomon and Smith v Borg.

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R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat F. Jauffret (France), 6-3, 6-4.
M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

Women's singles, third round
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Beckenham await word on Newcombe

John Newcombe, who injured his leg playing in the United States on Saturday, may miss the Wimbledon championships later this month. Newcombe limped off court during a World Tennis match in Pittsburgh, and the injury has been diagnosed as a slight crack in the bone.

The 31-year-old Australian was not confident of a quick recovery. The doctor said it could be four days, but he has a 10 per cent chance of playing Wimbledon.

Newcombe missed the French championships in Paris so that he could begin his preparations for Wimbledon, which he has won three times, and was entered for the Kent championships, sponsored by Robertson, which began at Beckenham yesterday. Despite unconfirmed reports that he had withdrawn to stay in America for treatment, tournament officials decided to retain him as number one seed. The referee, Mrs Bea Seal, said yesterday she was not sure if he would play or not, so at the moment we are leaving him in the draw in the hope that he will still turn up.

Late additions to the men's singles at Beckenham were Roger

Taylor, who was beaten in Paris on Sunday, and the American international, Tom Gorman. They went into the draw as fourth and fifth seeds respectively.

Taylor dropped his opening set to the former Indian Davis Cup international, Premjit Lall. But once Taylor had found his range, the match soon evened out. He won 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. Taylor had not played in the event for 10 years. As he came off court he said: "I think have not changed very much. It is still as amateurish and as disorganized as ever." Taylor, who did not arrive at Wimbledon home until late Sunday night, was among the first to play yesterday and did not get the chance of a practice knock.

John Lloyd, who played with Taylor in Britain Davis Cup team last month, went down without struggle, losing 6-1, 6-1, to a Australian, John James.

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Floyd scores his first win in six years

Charlotte, North Carolina, June 9.—Ray Floyd, of the United States, won his first professional victory since 1969 when he beat the 105,000 Kemper open golf tournament here yesterday. Floyd beat the fierce challenge from some 30 countries.

Oosterhuis, last year's runner-up, who has been playing on the tour since 1973, was again one of our biggest hopes. These players also go straight into the £75,000 championship proper which carries a first prize of £7,500. With 64 players exempt, 60 remaining 54 will be playing for only 90 places. This means the chances of success are about one in six, a daunting prospect for such Americans as Sanders, who missed a three feet putt on the 72nd green to lose the 1970 championship at St. Andrews.

Crestwell, Kite and Koeber, Burns, members of the victorious Walker Cup party and also Australia's Marsh and Ireland's O'Connor, senior, will also have to qualify.

South Africa, Spain, Switzerland and the United States are among the 12 nations competing, which begins at St Andrews today, despite the entry of one of the strongest fields for years.

Included are the cream of players from Australia, Canada and New Zealand, who are in Britain for the Commonwealth tournament later this month. There are powerful contingents from France,

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Cricket



Hardie, the Essex opening batsman, hooks a ball from Simmons during his innings of 87 yesterday.

Essex vigour may not be enough

By Alan Gibson

ILFORD, Lancashire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Essex by 115 runs.

When play began, Lancashire had scored 289 for nine in their 100 overs, and Essex 73 for two in 20.

The last time I was on this ground must have been about 1935, when I saw an innings by "Wally" of Kent War was a medium bowler, who did not often score runs, but when he did he was a schoolboy's joy.

One of his last innings was a schoolboy's joy. One of his last innings was a schoolboy's joy. One of his last innings was a schoolboy's joy.

Essex did well on such a pitch to take the score to 313 for six, using all their overs. This gave them a lead of one point and 24 runs on the first innings. It may sound a lot, but Essex were not in the best of form.

They did not bowl or field consistently well in the evening, though there was one good slip catch by Clegg. It may be, as Essex, Filio v Panatta, Gottfried v Solomon and Smith v Borg.

Men's singles, fourth round

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M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

M. G. K. (US) beat M. G. K. (US), 6-3, 6-4.

10100

[illegible]

Fabled Diplomat, the easy win-
ner of a special race at Brighton,
recently crested triumph in that
respect at Ascot last June, when
he finished second to Old Lucky
the Hunt Cup, and he has since
won the 3th. White Hope took a con-
fidence race from him June 15th.
Haydock Park last autumn, with
useful sprinters, Polly
achum and the 2nd. Bally-
naten behind him, but has shown
time at his only two races so
this season. Import, besides
winning, has had a 2nd place
June, finished third to Minkette
the Portland Handicap at Don-
ter. He ran as though some-
what off his best in the Kem-
mick time when third to Queens-
e and Last Tango.

An interesting runner here is
a four-year-old, who has
o was having only the second
ing of his career when un-
lucky running behind Blues Again at
about last season. He placed, on
course since early last season
in a broken bone in his knee,
his sure to win races for Ryan
this season. He is a game runner
the proven ability of a
stomach.

After likely winners at Lingfield
Festival (2.1), a game winner
Polkstone, Lytham, who was
treated in the Boxkite Han-

O'Brien's runners

Vincen O'Brien's probable run-
ners at the Royal Ascot meeting
will be Ball the Pirates (Prince
of Wales Stakes), Imperial March
(Queen Anne Stakes), Goldfish
(Ribblesdale Stakes), Jay Pan-
dango (Jersey Stakes), Blood
Royal (Queen's Vase), Boone's
Celia (Oaks and Currier or Wol-
cottingham Stakes), Soring Stars
and Orvery or Conviction Stakes
and Denizen (Kings Stand Stakes).

Malaysia to England

Peter Cheam, who was born in
Malaysia, is paying his first visit
to England to obtain a
a licence to ride. He has ridden
over 200 winners in nine years
and has had successes in Malay-
sia, Singapore, Hongkong and
Australia.

STATE OF GOING (cont'd): Ab-
solute race: Round course: First, finished
second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh,
eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth,
thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth,
seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth,
twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third,
twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth,
twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth,
thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third,
thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh,
thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first,
forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth,
forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth,
fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third,
fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh,
fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first,
sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth,
sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth,
seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third,
seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh,
seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first,
eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth,
eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth,
ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third,
ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh,
ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, one hundred, one hundred and one,
one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four,
one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven,
one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten,
one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen,
one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen,
one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen,
one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two,
one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five,
one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight,
one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one,
one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four,
one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven,
one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty,
one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty-three,
one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six,
one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine,
one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three,
one hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and fifty-seven,
one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty,
one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and sixty-four,
one hundred and sixty-five, one hundred and sixty-six, one hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight,
one hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and seventy-two,
one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-six,
one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty,
one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eighty-four,
one hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-seven, one hundred and eighty-eight,
one hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and ninety, one hundred and ninety-one, one hundred and ninety-two,
one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six,
one hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and one,
two hundred and two, two hundred and three, two hundred and four, two hundred and five, two hundred and six,
two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven,
two hundred and twelve, two hundred and thirteen, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and sixteen,
two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and eighteen, two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one,
two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three, two hundred and twenty-four, two hundred and twenty-five,
two hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty-nine,
two hundred and thirty, two hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and thirty-four,
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two hundred and thirty-nine, two hundred and forty, two hundred and forty-one, two hundred and forty-two, two hundred and forty-three,
two hundred and forty-four, two hundred and forty-five, two hundred and forty-six, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight,
two hundred and forty-nine, two hundred and fifty, two hundred and fifty-one, two hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and fifty-three,
two hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifty-eight,
two hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and sixty-one, two hundred and sixty-two, two hundred and sixty-three,
two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred and sixty-eight,
two hundred and sixty-nine, two hundred and seventy, two hundred and seventy-one, two hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and seventy-three,
two hundred and seventy-four, two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight,
two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one, two hundred and eighty-two, two hundred and eighty-three,
two hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and eighty-eight,
two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-one, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three,
two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and ninety-six, two hundred and ninety-seven, two hundred and ninety-eight,
two hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred and one, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four,
three hundred and five, three hundred and six, three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten,
three hundred and eleven, three hundred and twelve, three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and fourteen, three hundred and fifteen, three hundred and sixteen,
three hundred and seventeen, three hundred and eighteen, three hundred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-one,
three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and twenty-four, three hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty-six,
three hundred and twenty-seven, three hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty, three hundred and thirty-one,
three hundred and thirty-two, three hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and thirty-six,
three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and thirty-nine, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-one,
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three hundred and fifty-two, three hundred and fifty-three, three hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty-six,
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three hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and sixty-nine, three hundred and seventy, three hundred and seventy-one,
three hundred and seventy-two, three hundred and seventy-three, three hundred and seventy-four, three hundred and seventy-five, three hundred and seventy-six,
three hundred and seventy-seven, three hundred and seventy-eight, three hundred and seventy-nine, three hundred and eighty, three hundred and eighty-one,
three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and eighty-four, three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six,
three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, three hundred and ninety, three hundred and ninety-one,
three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six,
three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two,
four hundred and three, four hundred and four, four hundred and five, four hundred and six, four hundred and seven, four hundred and eight, four hundred and nine,
four hundred and ten, four hundred and eleven, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and thirteen, four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and fifteen,
four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and seventeen, four hundred and eighteen, four hundred and nineteen, four hundred and twenty, four hundred and twenty-one,
four hundred and twenty-two, four hundred and twenty-three, four hundred and twenty-four, four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six,
four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-one,
four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-three, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six,
four hundred and thirty-seven, four hundred and thirty-eight, four hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and forty, four hundred and forty-one,
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four hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and fifty-three, four hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and fifty-five, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven,
four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine, four hundred and sixty, four hundred and sixty-one, four hundred and sixty-two, four hundred and sixty-three,
four hundred and sixty-four, four hundred and sixty-five, four hundred and sixty-six, four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, four hundred and sixty-nine,
four hundred and seventy, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-three, four hundred and seventy-four,
four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine,
four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four,
four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and eighty-nine,
four hundred and ninety, four hundred and ninety-one, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four,
four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine,
five hundred, five hundred and one, five hundred and two, five hundred and three, five hundred and four, five hundred and five, five hundred and six,
five hundred and seven, five hundred and eight, five hundred and nine, five hundred and ten, five hundred and eleven, five hundred and twelve,
five hundred and thirteen, five hundred and fourteen, five hundred and fifteen, five hundred and sixteen, five hundred and seventeen, five hundred and eighteen,
five hundred and nineteen, five hundred and twenty, five hundred and twenty-one, five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-three,
five hundred and twenty-four, five hundred and twenty-five, five hundred and twenty-six, five hundred and twenty-seven, five hundred and twenty-eight,
five hundred and twenty-nine, five hundred and thirty, five hundred and thirty-one, five hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and thirty-three,
five hundred and thirty-four, five hundred and thirty-five, five hundred and thirty-six, five hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred and thirty-eight,
five hundred and thirty-nine, five hundred and forty, five hundred and forty-one, five hundred and forty-two, five hundred and forty-three, five hundred and forty-four,
five hundred and forty-five, five hundred and forty-six, five hundred and forty-seven, five hundred and forty-eight, five hundred and forty-nine, five hundred and fifty,
five hundred and fifty-one, five hundred and fifty-two, five hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty-four, five hundred and fifty-five, five hundred and fifty-six,
five hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred and fifty-eight, five hundred and fifty-nine, five hundred and sixty, five hundred and sixty-one, five hundred and sixty-two,
five hundred and sixty-three, five hundred and sixty-four, five hundred and sixty-five, five hundred and sixty-six, five hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and sixty-eight,
five hundred and sixty-nine, five hundred and seventy, five hundred and seventy-one, five hundred and seventy-two, five hundred and seventy-three, five hundred and seventy-four,
five hundred and seventy-five, five hundred and seventy-six, five hundred and seventy-seven, five hundred and seventy-eight, five hundred and seventy-nine,
five hundred and eighty, five hundred and eighty-one, five hundred and eighty-two, five hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and eighty-four, five hundred and eighty-five,
five hundred and eighty-six, five hundred and eighty-seven, five hundred and eighty-eight, five hundred and eighty-nine, five hundred and ninety, five hundred and ninety-one,
five hundred and ninety-two, five hundred and ninety-three, five hundred and ninety-four, five hundred and ninety-five, five hundred and ninety-six, five hundred and ninety-seven,
five hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred and ninety-nine, six hundred, six hundred and one, six hundred and two,

Vincenzo O'Brien's probable runners at the Royal Ascot meeting will be Half the Pirates (Prince of Wales Stakes), Imperial March (Queen Anne Stakes), Gallina (Kibblesdale Stakes), Gay Fandango (Jersey Stakes), Blood Royal (Queen's Vase), Boone's Cabla (Cork and Orrery or Wokingham Stakes), Swing Time (Cork and Orrery or Coronation Stakes) and Denizen (Kings Stand Stakes).

Malaysia to England

Peter Cheam, who was born in Malacca, is paying his first visit to England, and has been awarded a licence to ride. He has ridden over 200 winners in nine years, and has had successes in Malaysia, Singapore, Hongkong and Australia.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lame, bad knee, wormy cross, hind legs good, too thin. Lenses: left blind, right OK. Feet: left OK, right (worn). Great Yarmouth set back to him. Good luck! (OK, OK, OK, OK) (wasting). Severus (tomorrow), Firm (wasting).

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All horses, all races, which fragments Frags, Dogs, Topaz.

[illegible]

gramme

W. H. Hanbury	9-1	P. Waldron	12
B. Hanbury	8-11	E. Durr	7
G. P. Gordon	8-11	B. Taylor	8

[illegible]

57: 7f 140yd)
(con): M. Jarvis, 2-10-0 D. Cooney 7 5

[illegible]

(Schulz), D. Jermy, 8-1 R. Werthman 05

1. S. S. Smith, 7-4	12. E. Ross
2. J. G. Smith, 6-1	13. E. Ross
3. J. G. Smith, 6-1	14. E. Ross
4. J. G. Smith, 6-1	15. E. Ross
5. J. G. Smith, 6-1	16. E. Ross
6. J. G. Smith, 6-1	17. E. Ross
7. J. G. Smith, 6-1	18. E. Ross
8. J. G. Smith, 6-1	19. E. Ross
9. J. G. Smith, 6-1	20. E. Ross
10. J. G. Smith, 6-1	21. E. Ross
11. J. G. Smith, 6-1	22. E. Ross
12. J. G. Smith, 6-1	23. E. Ross
13. J. G. Smith, 6-1	24. E. Ross
14. J. G. Smith, 6-1	25. E. Ross
15. J. G. Smith, 6-1	26. E. Ross
16. J. G. Smith, 6-1	27. E. Ross
17. J. G. Smith, 6-1	28. E. Ross
18. J. G. Smith, 6-1	29. E. Ross
19. J. G. Smith, 6-1	30. E. Ross
20. J. G. Smith, 6-1	31. E. Ross
21. J. G. Smith, 6-1	32. E. Ross
22. J. G. Smith, 6-1	33. E. Ross
23. J. G. Smith, 6-1	34. E. Ross
24. J. G. Smith, 6-1	35. E. Ross
25. J. G. Smith, 6-1	36. E. Ross
26. J. G. Smith, 6-1	37. E. Ross
27. J. G. Smith, 6-1	38. E. Ross
28. J. G. Smith, 6-1	39. E. Ross
29. J. G. Smith, 6-1	40. E. Ross
30. J. G. Smith, 6-1	41. E. Ross
31. J. G. Smith, 6-1	42. E. Ross
32. J. G. Smith, 6-1	43. E. Ross
33. J. G. Smith, 6-1	44. E. Ross
34. J. G. Smith, 6-1	45. E. Ross
35. J. G. Smith, 6-1	46. E. Ross
36. J. G. Smith, 6-1	47. E. Ross
37. J. G. Smith, 6-1	48. E. Ross
38. J. G. Smith, 6-1	49. E. Ross
39. J. G. Smith, 6-1	50. E. Ross
40. J. G. Smith, 6-1	51. E. Ross
41. J. G. Smith, 6-1	52. E. Ross
42. J. G. Smith, 6-1	53. E. Ross
43. J. G. Smith, 6-1	54. E. Ross
44. J. G. Smith, 6-1	55. E. Ross
45. J. G. Smith, 6-1	56. E. Ross
46. J. G. Smith, 6-1	57. E. Ross
47. J. G. Smith, 6-1	58. E. Ross
48. J. G. Smith, 6-1	59. E. Ross
49. J. G. Smith, 6-1	60. E. Ross
50. J. G. Smith, 6-1	61. E. Ross
51. J. G. Smith, 6-1	62. E. Ross
52. J. G. Smith, 6-1	63. E. Ross
53. J. G. Smith, 6-1	64. E. Ross
54. J. G. Smith, 6-1	65. E. Ross
55. J. G. Smith, 6-1	66. E. Ross
56. J. G. Smith, 6-1	67. E. Ross
57. J. G. Smith, 6-1	68. E. Ross
58. J. G. Smith, 6-1	69. E. Ross
59. J. G. Smith, 6-1	70. E. Ross
60. J. G. Smith, 6-1	71. E. Ross
61. J. G. Smith, 6-1	72. E. Ross
62. J. G. Smith, 6-1	73. E. Ross
63. J. G. Smith, 6-1	74. E. Ross
64. J. G. Smith, 6-1	75. E. Ross
65. J. G. Smith, 6-1	76. E. Ross
66. J. G. Smith, 6-1	77. E. Ross
67. J. G. Smith, 6-1	78. E. Ross
68. J. G. Smith, 6-1	79. E. Ross
69. J. G. Smith, 6-1	80. E. Ross
70. J. G. Smith, 6-1	81. E. Ross
71. J. G. Smith, 6-1	82. E. Ross
72. J. G. Smith, 6-1	83. E. Ross
73. J. G. Smith, 6-1	84. E. Ross
74. J. G. Smith, 6-1	85. E. Ross
75. J. G. Smith, 6-1	86. E. Ross
76. J. G. Smith, 6-1	87. E. Ross
77. J. G. Smith, 6-1	88. E. Ross
78. J. G. Smith, 6-1	89. E. Ross
79. J. G. Smith, 6-1	90. E. Ross
80. J. G. Smith, 6-1	91. E. Ross
81. J. G. Smith, 6-1	92. E. Ross
82. J. G. Smith, 6-1	93. E. Ross
83. J. G. Smith, 6-1	94. E. Ross
84. J. G. Smith, 6-1	95. E. Ross
85. J. G. Smith, 6-1	96. E. Ross
86. J. G. Smith, 6-1	97. E. Ross
87. J. G. Smith, 6-1	98. E. Ross
88. J. G. Smith, 6-1	99. E. Ross
89. J. G. Smith, 6-1	100. E. Ross
90. J. G. Smith, 6-1	101. E. Ross
91. J. G. Smith, 6-1	102. E. Ross
92. J. G. Smith, 6-1	103. E. Ross
93. J. G. Smith, 6-1	104. E. Ross
94. J. G. Smith, 6-1	105. E. Ross
95. J. G. Smith, 6-1	106. E. Ross
96. J. G. Smith, 6-1	107. E. Ross
97. J. G. Smith, 6-1	108. E. Ross
98. J. G. Smith, 6-1	109. E. Ross
99. J. G. Smith, 6-1	110. E. Ross
100. J. G. Smith, 6-1	111. E. Ross
101. J. G. Smith, 6-1	112. E. Ross
102. J. G. Smith, 6-1	113. E. Ross
103. J. G. Smith, 6-1	114. E. Ross
104. J. G. Smith, 6-1	115. E. Ross
105. J. G. Smith, 6-1	116. E. Ross
106. J. G. Smith, 6-1	117. E. Ross
107. J. G. Smith, 6-1	118. E. Ross
108. J. G. Smith, 6-1	119. E. Ross
109. J. G. Smith, 6-1	120. E. Ross
110. J. G. Smith, 6-1	121. E. Ross
111. J. G. Smith, 6-1	122. E. Ross
112. J. G. Smith, 6-1	123. E. Ross
113. J. G. Smith, 6-1	124. E. Ross
114. J. G. Smith, 6-1	125. E. Ross
115. J. G. Smith, 6-1	126. E. Ross
116. J. G. Smith, 6-1	127. E. Ross
117. J. G. Smith, 6-1	128. E. Ross
118. J. G. Smith, 6-1	129. E. Ross
119. J. G. Smith, 6-1	130. E. Ross
120. J. G. Smith, 6-1	131. E. Ross
121. J. G. Smith, 6-1	132. E. Ross
122. J. G. Smith, 6-1	133. E. Ross
123. J. G. Smith, 6-1	134. E. Ross
124. J. G. Smith, 6-1	135. E. Ross
125. J. G. Smith, 6-1	136. E. Ross
126. J. G. Smith, 6-1	137. E. Ross
127. J. G. Smith, 6-1	138. E. Ross
128. J. G. Smith, 6-1	139. E. Ross
129. J. G. Smith, 6-1	140. E. Ross
130. J. G. Smith, 6-1	141. E. Ross
131. J. G. Smith, 6-1	142. E. Ross
132. J. G. Smith, 6-1	143. E. Ross
133. J. G. Smith, 6-1	144. E. Ross
134. J. G. Smith, 6-1	145. E. Ross
135. J. G. Smith, 6-1	146. E. Ross
136. J. G. Smith, 6-1	147. E. Ross
137. J. G. Smith, 6-1	148. E. Ross
138. J. G. Smith, 6-1	149. E. Ross
139. J. G. Smith, 6-1	150. E. Ross
140. J. G. Smith, 6-1	151. E. Ross
141. J. G. Smith, 6-1	152. E. Ross
142. J. G. Smith, 6-1	153. E. Ross
143. J. G. Smith, 6-1	154. E. Ross
144. J. G. Smith, 6-1	155. E. Ross
145. J. G. Smith, 6-1	156. E. Ross
146. J. G. Smith, 6-1	157. E. Ross
147. J. G. Smith, 6-1	158. E. Ross
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Fabled Diplomat. 4.30 Toussaint.

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...and the

Western Isle (left) wins the Blackmantle Handicap at Brighton yesterday.

Belner thrumped of 1st 1lb in the Chippendale Stakes. George snatched victory on the line from

for a resounding seven-length success in the Fazerberg Handicap at Brighton yesterday. He carried the same weight, being "winning at the same weight, being the best horse in the country."

Yesterday's victory was Belper's fourth at Brighton. Pebbie Mill set a cracking early pace, but Belper soon overhauled him, and, moving well down the hill, made a late take-away, coming in clear of Sob Story, who was receiving 33d. Dunlop, Belper's trainer, said: "He loves this course and this ground. He was a bit out of his stride, coming in a dropped left lip. What would he have been had he been born a whole horse?"

Cook gained a 220-1 double on Glenpatrick (12-4), who easily overtook the Kagsen's Stable (12-1) and the St. James's (12-1) to finish in the day's tightest finish.

Berry flew down from Leeds especially to buy the winner of the seller. He could not have been more impressed with Glenpatrick, his first. Three years ago, seven lengths clear in the final trial, and Mr Berry's determined bidding secured the winner at 1,350 guineas.

Cook thought he was beaten on Murray after a thrilling neck and neck race with Murray on the favourite, Royal Farnham, through the last three furlongs, but the photograph showed the verdict in his favour by 10 lengths.

Murray had better luck on Tessel in the Best Brummel Stakes. The photograph went his way by a neck. Tessel, one of the cheapest horses in Price's big stable, arrived from 8-8 to 5-10 to win by 10 lengths, but he put the "flew the last furlong."

Tanna Trooper.

Durr, the most successful jockey at the Epsom Derby meeting, was the only one to make a success of Western Isle from last to first in the Blackmarket Handicap to beat the pacemaker, Linpopo, by a length and a half. Western Isle was a 100-1 shot, and he made five starts this season. He was bought at the same time as another yearling. One cost 10,000 guineas, proved disappointing and was sold for 100 guineas, the other was Western Isle, who cost 3,500 guineas and has gone from strength to strength.

Amador has his horses in greater form and saddled Amador for convincing four lengths success in the Taj Mahal Handicap. Amador broke fast with Sallor's roll, and he showed clear signs of the last quarter mile.

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The first big report from the Bloodstock and Racehorse Industries Confederation (BRIC), "the materials in racing—cause and effect," was published last week. It is a 40-page booklet tracing the bloodstock and racing industries today and what action is being taken to ensure the future of racing in this country.

The formation of BRIC is the result of a meeting of representatives of people representing the grass roots of English racing.

Yesterday at a press conference, following the report, John Wiggan, the trainer, was in the

Phillipson, both bloodstock agents. Both are very successful breeders in this country. Patrick Helmore, whose business is bloodstock insurance, Hugh Jackson, who is a racing agent, and Wiggan, MP. Mr. Wiggan said that this is the first time that the profession has been able to speak under one umbrella. He went on to say that with recession and inflation, the racing industry is in a bit of trouble. He said that BRIC intends speaking for those who earn a living in racing.

Wiggan said that BRIC is a pressure group, and envisages it

present said that they wished to have the authority of the Jockey Club.

Their booklet identifies several factors which have caused the decline of British horse racing. The chief causes of the crisis, it says, are the steadily falling average prize money per race when inflation is taken into account; the fact that the average of that decline is a lower carrying rate per horse than to every other animal; and the increasing escalating costs of keeping a horse in training are highlighted.

Wiggan said that the BRIC increase in the money taken over

245 CARLUKE STAKES (2-y-o: £496: 5f)

000	Castledown (G. Wallace), Wallace, 8-11	4	000	country. It is envisaged that these
000	Chloe (H. Speckard), (A. Johnson), Johnson, 8-11	1	000	will be a very important factor in
000	Chloro (H. Speckard), (A. Johnson), Johnson, 8-11	1	000	quality bloodstock to overseas
000	Portway (N. Galla), (A. Johnson), Johnson, 8-11	1	000	buyers because of the lack of
000	Chloro (H. Speckard), (A. Johnson), Johnson, 8-11	1	000	incentive to race and breed in this
000	Blessed Spring (C. G. Dady), (W. Easterday), Easterday, 8-11	1	000	country. And it highlights the
000	Blessed Spring (C. G. Dady), (W. Easterday), Easterday, 8-11	1	000	defects of the proposed
000	Evening Star (W. Deemster), (J. Connors), Connors, 8-11	1	000	taxation. The 20-page report puts
000	Le Brian (H. Morrison), (N. Angus), 8-11	1	000	low prize money as the No
000	Le Brian (H. Morrison), (N. Angus), 8-11	1	000	cause of the industry's problems.
000	Tranby (D. Gili), (R. C. B. Bester), Bester, 8-11	1	000	It is claimed that BRIC is the
000	Tranby (D. Gili), (R. C. B. Bester), Bester, 8-11	1	000	first organization to be truly
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	representative of all groups and
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	individual interests in British
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	racing and breeding and the
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	main objective is to achieve
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	What that in mind
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	campaign is developing to explain
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	the industry's dilemmas to
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	people whose decisions can affect
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	the future of the industry.
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	What will happen if no action
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	is taken many will ask? In their
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	report BRIC says that we can
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	expect far fewer horses in training
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	and a much smaller number of
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	horses will be bred.
000	Spring, 1-4, Portway, 4-1 Evedor, 5-1 Vellecina, 10-1 Little	1	000	What will happen if no action
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020100-0	Various	(Ara K.)	Peacock	M. H. Peacock	Seaton	horses: a decline of British blood
020111	Squirrels	Vine (D)	(G. Lloyd)	Jarvis	Seagrave	lines and a sharp fall in revenue
020101-0	Love in May	(Ch)	W. K. Philip	T. Craig	London	from betting
020120	Keith's Fridge	(Ch)	(G. Wilkinson)	Collingwood	Y.	

[illegible]

6 2-03020 Happy God (M, Umble), A. Jarvis, 4-7-12 T. O'Bryan 5 9
11-4 Baggins Time, 4-1 Stung Jim, 5-1 Number Pilot, My Story, 7-1 Happy
God, 9-1 Ardowan Browne, 11-1 Simsbura.

[illegible]

By Our Racing Staff

4.30 HESSELA SPRING. 5.15 ROYAL DUTCH. 5.45 OXLEY LADY is
specially recommended. 4.15 Hamber Pilot. 4.45 Daven. 5.15 Captain
Markes.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

4.45 Gosh. 5.15 Highview Lord.

7.50: 1. Stand to Reason. 8-11: 2.
Janus Junior. 12-1: 3. Mino Roy

Wm. Whittier, 13-1 Roman ran.
Way, 16-1 Broadway Ltd, SS-1 Priester.
Bay Mass. 11 ran.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 7, Atlanta Braves 6; Cincinnati Reds 7, St. Louis 5; Philadelphia Phillies 6, Chicago Cubs 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 6, Boston Braves 4; St. Louis Cardinals 6 and 1—5; St. Louis Cardinals 7, Houston Astros 4; Philadelphia Phillies 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Minnesota Twins 7, Boston Red Sox 3; Cleveland Indians 7, Detroit Tigers 4; Oakland Athletics 4, Detroit Tigers 0; Kansas City Royals 4, Chicago White Sox 3; Milwaukee Brewers 2, California Angels 1; Baltimore Orioles 1, Tampa Bay Rays 0.

Swimming

At the 100-meter 100m butterfly: K. Enders (New Germany), 1:04.55; (West Germany).

Baseball

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Sterling and Hope so likable they deserve equal share of luck

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

The perfect match is what Maurice Sterling against Maurice Hope, for the vacant British middleweight title, will be at the Sporting Club this evening, looks on paper. Which is why I have even less confidence than usual in thinking that Hope, the English light-middleweight champion, may win.

I find it uncomfortable to suggest either man could win, for they are both so likable that one wishes them an equal share of luck. Certainly they should have had the chance of bigger rewards than the NSC can afford, though the famous club also deserves this compensation for their hundreds of promoters over the years.

Sterling, who is 27, has had far greater experience with 51 professional bouts, of which he has won 36 and drawn two. He thinks about boxing skill and strategy as much as any British professional, and it is a delight to watch him in the ring with his parries and counters. He has, however, sometimes disappointed the public—Sterling can argue and can always appreciate the fine points of what he is trying to accomplish in the ring.

Former champion at 147 and 161 lb, he was lucky to lose a title bout over 15 rounds

to Kevin Finnegan in February, 1974, and has been looking desperately for lucrative action since.

Hope is four years younger and has had only 14 bouts, losing one on points to Mike McCall. He is a rather disturbingly Jim record and Hope may also have to give away about 6 lb in weight. Sterling laughs off suggestions that he might have done this, making the weight and believes that after a good meal following the weigh-in he could be about 11 st 8 lb.

Sterling will also have an advantage in height and reach and that should particularly suit someone who is often at his best along with cutting left jab.

Following Mike McCall, he is not likely to feel worried about Hope being a southpaw—Sterling has beaten at least three opponents who stood right foot foremost.

He comes more and more difficult to make a case for Hope. Yet I have this sneaking feeling that the man who won the light-middle-middleweight title last November, by knocking out the first-time contender, beaten Larry Paul, may be able to hold his own against Sterling.

His own career is so powerful, prolonged and successful an attack with which Hope stopped Don Cobbs, of the United States, at the Albert Hall last February, that he has already won six straight victories by a British boxer I

have seen this past season. Since then Hope has knocked out a German opponent, whereas Sterling has had to be inactive because of a wrist injury which postponed his fight with the continental contender, 26. Of course, it could be an insoluble problem for Hope to go past Sterling's long left in order to land his rib-bending blows. But that is just another reason why this is such a good match.

The British Boxing Board of Control is being asked to ignore the claim of Sir Tim Wood that he has the right to give his opponent a chance to challenge for John Frankham's light-heavyweight title. Finnegan, defeated by Frankham at the Albert Hall, was hoping for a rematch, but Wood's manager, Johnny Griffiths, is demanding that his boxer be given a crack at the title.

Mr Griffith, who is submitting his claim to the board, said "I hope my boy is not going to be ignored. I feel he has had a raw deal and all I am asking from the board is justice and a fair fight. I am not in any haste and I am totally opposed to him getting a rematch. A fight between Frankham and Wood would be a good one and I am sure which the public wants to see."

Mr Griffith said that he hoped the bout would go ahead in September or October at the World Sporting Club with Jack Solomon as promoter.

How having a baby helped the world's No 1

By Neil Allen

Irena Szewinska, arguably the greatest woman sprinter in the history of athletics, will compete at Crystal Palace tomorrow evening heartened by the knowledge of what she has achieved in the "ab" stage of her long career compared with what she did in the "bb" period.

"Ab" is my shorthand for "after baby", a phrase which Poland's tall, slender European 100 and 200 metres champion uses even more often in talking about herself than "bb"—before baby". Since the birth of her son, she has increased her total of Olympic medals to two gold, two silver and two bronze and her number of European titles to five as well as becoming the first woman to run the 400 metres in less than 50sec.

Mrs Szewinska, who appreciates



having a baby, which so many women want, helped me physiologically and psychologically. In the past I had been told that I could be stronger after having a child. I know that having raced in the 1960 Olympics, I was only 18 when I won three Olympic medals in 1964 and had been running since I was 14. I was glad to have my wife to help me run. "Afterwards I was a little heavy at first, but I found excellent training methods," she says. "I was able to run three or four times a week."

What about the mothers who think it is un feminine for their daughters to run an energetic sport like athletics? "I don't see no complication. Running and exercise are good for everybody," she says. "I think you look better, more feminine. There are naturally some big girls around here, but I think it is a good thing. I think that training is very hard for running 1,500 and 3,000 metres. Springing is not too hard, but it is better to play."

I and I have learnt so much through my husband, Janusz, coaching me. He has helped me to do my own work for 400. I like to race against the best, you never know what you have, so you have to have the best to travel through. I miss my son, too, when I am away from Poland. I was telephoned about my relations in Warsaw just now."

Andrea Lynch said yesterday that she would visit with Warsaw forward to coach racing against Mrs Sawistowska, she was still waiting for permission from the British Amateur Athletic Board to compete in the American women's championships at the end of this month. She said she would go when I did not get the chance to compete in Jamaica a few weeks ago. She said she would expect permission to run in America. "I will I get all the competition I want this year to prepare for the '76 Olympics."

Another overseas guest at the Salon Period conference yesterday was the British sprinter, Brenda Aspinall, who will meet Tanzania's redoubtable Filbert Bayi over 1,000 metres tomorrow night. Aspinall, who won the Bolt was second in the Commonwealth Games 800 metres in 1974, and was the first British woman to win in 45.35 seconds. She hopes her greater speed could turn the odds. He told me: "I have been coached by some of the best of the United States and last ran in Miami 23 when I did 800 metres in 1m 23.50. I was a little bit out of sound too fast, but I have a run a mile in just over 4min, 10 seconds. I think I can be a little short for him, but of course I do not know exactly what his form is now."

The meeting, organised by a match between Eastern Rose College and the Amateur Athletic Union of Jamaica, will start at 6.45 pm with the 400 metres hurdles featuring the Olympic champion, John Akai-Bum, Uganda, and European and Commonwealth champion, Alana Pascoe. The meeting is sponsored by the Jamaica Amateur Athletic Union.

Chinese borrow boats for Nottingham

[illegible]

id. 3; Woltson I; 10. Newnam IV; 11.
Gorton 1. Second division 1. New Hall
D. 2. Claire II; 5. OMABC II; 4. Newnam
Gorton III.

Britain sending strong team to Fontainebleau

Britain are sending a strong team to the first French international test series, which is to be played at Fontainebleau.

manager, will be leading a team in which youth and experience are well combined with Peter England's coach, Alex Murphy, a former international half, said parts a tough time, and the six Welsh forwards should also be more mobile up front. "It's

[illegible]

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) = - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{d\rho}{dt}$

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Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Mayor's Office, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 1AB. Tel: 01-885 4433. Closing date 24th June 1975.

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Box 2773 M, The Times.

MAN MACHINE INTERFACE

Research Team Leaders

up to £7450

The objective of the Army Personnel Research Establishment is to improve the understanding of human factors affecting design needs and management decisions within the Army Department. Its wide-ranging research is carried out by expert teams and covers problems calling for the use of physiology, psychology and sociology/biochemistry and with interactions between these two topics.

There are now vacancies for two Team Leaders in the following areas:

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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 July 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1B, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 88551 (answering service outside office hours) or London 01-839 1892 (24 hour answering service). Please quote S/9028/12

Applied Physiology
To lead a small, newly created section located at Farnborough, Hants, concerned with the limitations of human performance associated with noise and vibration problems in military vehicles. Research also covers a variety of topics related to military clothing and equipment, human response to environmental stress, and with interactions between these two topics. A strong background in applied physiology is essential; experience of noise and vibration research an advantage.

Candidates for both posts should normally have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in an appropriate scientific subject (e.g. physiology, psychology, ergonomics) or an equivalent qualification. They must have had considerable relevant research experience at responsible levels.

Salaries will be in the range £5775 - £7450 (£280 less at Farnborough). Appointment may be permanent and pensionable (non-contributory) or with present employer's agreement on secondment terms.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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If you have proven interpersonal skills, you will welcome the challenge of this senior appointment where active communication with leading members of the whole range of health service professionals within the District is essential, as you will be working with them to develop a new service.

Application forms and further details available from: Miss L. Sherry, Area Personnel Department, Kensington & Chelsea & Westminster Area Health Authority, 68 Westbourne Grove, London W8—Telephone 01-228 9742, Ext. 24.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS MONDAY 23RD JUNE 1975
If you would like to discuss the appointment please contact: Mr. R. P. MacLachlan, District Administrator, 01-228 9811, ext. 2328.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND WESTMINSTER AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY (TEACHING)
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NAYC

COMMUNITY INDUSTRY requires a

STAFF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

and FINANCE OFFICER

at its LONDON HEADQUARTERS

Community Industry is a Government granted organisation employing young people who find difficulty obtaining and keeping a job and are active in environmental and community projects. The scheme aims, through a working experience, to give personal, expert and career training. STAFF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER: The person appointed to this newly created post would join a team of staff throughout Great Britain, after support and consulting when required, to win and meet training needs, and to coordinate and supervise the recruitment, training and development of staff. Considerable travelling will be required. Starting salary will be £4,000 p.a. with a maximum of £5,000 p.a. Salary scales are reviewed annually. FINANCE OFFICER: The person appointed to this newly created post would join a team with national responsibilities. He or she will have direct responsibility for the financial and administrative aspects of the organisation. A vital part of the job will be the training and advising of Area staff and ensuring that a certain amount of training is provided. The other duties of a Finance Officer's administration unit will also be the Finance Officer's responsibility. Starting salary will be £3,000 p.a. with a maximum of £4,000 p.a. Salary scales are reviewed annually. In addition a London allowance of £200 p.a. will be paid. Applications for both posts should be sent to: THE SECRETARY, COMMUNITY INDUSTRY, KING HOLLIER, 11, WILKINS ROAD, LONDON E11 1JF. Completed application forms must be received at the above address by Friday, 27 June, 1975.

APPOINTMENTS

VACANT

ALSO

ON

PAGE 27

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
University of London
Applications are invited for the post of:

ACCOUNTANT TO THE SCHOOL

Candidates should hold an appropriate professional qualification and should have experience of University accounting.

The salary scale (at present under review) will be £2,815-£4,886 plus London Allowance of £280 and threshold payments. The post is superannuable. The successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment not later than 1 January 1976.

Applications (7 copies) with names of two referees should be sent to: The Secretary, 11, Wilkins Road, London E11 1JF, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

TUC PRESS OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Head of the TUC Press and Publications Department.

Applicants should possess knowledge of the trade union movement with experience in the whole range of press, broadcasting, publicity and publications work. Salary at present from £4,670 to £5,200 according to qualifications and experience.

June 23 is date by which requests for details and application forms must be received by the General Secretary, Trades Union Congress, Congress House, Gt. Russell St., London WC1B 3LS.

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Hotel Inter-Continental London, a superb, luxury class hotel offering every conceivable guest and conference facility, is now open at Hyde Park Corner.

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He will be responsible for sales promotion in London, the provinces and, to some extent, abroad. He will also supervise production of promotional material. He should maintain a close relationship with the travel trade—agents, airlines and associated organisations.

Appropriate sales and marketing experience is essential, preferably in the hotel or travel field. Candidates must also be accustomed to conducting business negotiations at the highest level.

Applications—in writing only—please—should be addressed to Mr. G. K. L. Jeffery, General Manager, Hotel Inter-Continental London, Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London, W1V 0QZ.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY**Administrative Secretary**

The holder of this important post will be the Deputy to the Head of the Common Services Division in the National Headquarters of the Society. He or she will work closely with, and will frequently be required to deputise for, the Head of that Division, who is responsible to the Director General for the Departments of Finance, Supply and Fund-raising, and for certain central services and functions—including legal and real estate matters.

Candidates should possess qualifications and practical experience as a Chartered accountant, chartered secretary, solicitor or barrister. The age range is 35 to 52.

The Society wishes to attract the type of individual to whom Red Cross work will be a vocation as well as a livelihood. The salary will recognise the considerable responsibilities of the post.

Application forms and further information about the appointment may be obtained from the Acting Director General, British Red Cross Society, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1X 7EY to whom applications should be addressed before 30 June 1975 marked "Confidential/ Administrative Secretary".

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Applicants must have sound production experience within the steel industry. They will probably have held the appointment of Works Manager and will have a good working knowledge of finance, maintenance, production planning and management functions. Experience in small

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The appointment will be on contract, initially for a period of 18 months. Free family air travel will be provided at the commencement and conclusion of the tour and for one UK leave. Staffed company house, car and free family health service feature among the many benefits and the Company will assist with education fees and holiday travel for children continuing their education in the United Kingdom.

Applications including brief career details, quoting reference NS/E should be sent to W. D. Hamilton-Irvine, W S Atkins & Partners, Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5BW.

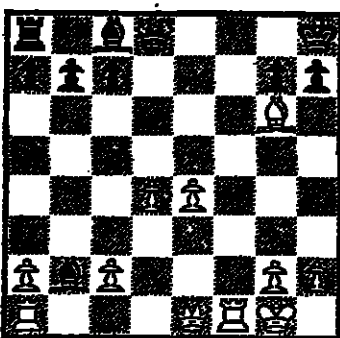
Interviews to be held in London within the next 10 days.

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Planning your next move in chess, as in your career can be critical. In this chess position chosen by Harry Golombek, The Times Chess Correspondent, international master and President of the European zone of The World Chess Federation, White's next move is the key to his winning, against any move by Black.

**THE PRIZE**

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winter 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thompson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

JUDGING

The judge will be Harry Golombek. His decision is final in all matters connected with this competition. No correspondence will be entered into.

RULES

1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by the official form and sent to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries a competitor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by post and his name will be published in The Times after completion of the judging.
4. All entries become the property of Times Newspapers Limited, who reserve the right to publish any of them if they so wish.

Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your composed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem, and send them to:

The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley St., London WC9 9YT

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Macclesfield

general knowledge quiz game which posed the question: "What is Macclesfield famous for?" would probably produce the answers: "silk ties" rather than the Elizabethan architecture, rich farmland, and Mrs Gaskell's novel *Cranford*.

There is still some divergence of opinion among the residents of the new borough of Macclesfield, created for local government reorganisation whether the title was adopted—name of the largest and set town in a district embracing eight former local authorities in north Cheshire—or whether it might have been better to have chosen a new one such as "Bollin" which was once common.

Certainly to attract the eye of new investment in the borough, the only science-based industry employing fairly high-skilled staffs and executives—it needs to rid itself of the image of the town of Macclesfield, a medium-sized textile centre, but not now as smoky and grimy as it was in the immediate aftermath of the industrial revolution, but a little tidier.

This is being done with considerable vigour for the new borough, stretching more than 40 miles from its north-east to south-west extremes, includes some of the most attractive countryside and residential areas in north-west England.



Macclesfield Forest seen from Tegg's Nose Country Park. The council is determined to preserve its Green Belt. Right: warp rolling of silk threads at Cartwright and Sheldon, Macclesfield.



One of them is the problem of creating a sense of community and cohesiveness out of eight former local authorities, each of which had its own character and still has a character of its own, and few of which really looked to the old silk town of Macclesfield in the new borough as an administrative or shopping centre.

Solving the problem goes a little further than merely persuading the citizens of the new borough to regard themselves as such. Members of the new council have had to adapt themselves to thinking in terms of being representatives of the new Macclesfield as a whole, rather than of its constituent parts, the former councils of Bucklow, Knutsford, Wilmslow, Disley, Bollington, Alderley Edge, Macclesfield town and Macclesfield rural.

Admitting this difficulty, Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Bootland, leader of the Conservative group, says that after the first 12 months there are encouraging signs that "things are beginning to get". The physical problems are fairly extensive. High on the list of priorities is the need for improvement in the working population had anything to do with silk.

Nevertheless, Macclesfield town has inherited most of the problems of the old northern manufacturing areas: a high proportion of sub-standard housing, derelict land, factory buildings which no one could call pleasing to the eye, a lack of good recreational facilities, shops of the kind which attract customers from a distance and considerable traffic congestion.

new standards of traffic forecasting which the department has introduced. It was recently announced that obtaining and processing this further information is unlikely to be completed before the end of the year.

A second serious problem may be the need to fight a proposal put forward in the Strategic Plan for the North-west for the development of a corridor of new housing and industry along a line running from the southern outskirts of Stockport towards Macclesfield town.

Colonel Bootland believes it is essential that the new borough should maintain its Green Belt insulation against the conurbations of Greater Manchester to the north and the Potteries to the south. "We do not intend to become the eleventh metropolitan district of Greater Manchester", he declares.

The new borough is the third largest non-metropolitan district in the country and is 85 per cent rural in character. One of its claims is that it probably contains more green houses than any other administrative district in England.

So special care must be taken in its development and Colonel Bootland's watchword for this is "style". He feels that it is best suited to absorb tech-commercial types of industry rather than heavy manufacturing. The Imperial Chemicals Industry Pharmaceuticals Division headquarters and research station tucked away in the

woods at Alderley Park is a typical example of the sort of employer the borough would like more of.

A recent project by Barclays Bank also exemplifies the suitability of this sort of development. The bank has moved some of its central service departments from the City of London to a converted country mansion near Knutsford. At first London staff were reluctant to move to what they envisaged as an area entirely covered by mill chimneys and smog. The bank then ran day excursions by train and coach so that staff members and their wives could see what the area was really like. Subsequently there was no problem in persuading enough of them to move.

The local government reorganisation has inevitably brought with it rating problems, some of the old and affluent rural areas facing high increases during the levelling-up period. In the old Disley Rural District Council area in the north-east corner and fringing on to the Derbyshire moors a referendum was held recently on whether it should be moved out of the new borough and the county of Cheshire, and put into Stockport, now one of the Greater Manchester boroughs.

The vote went against the proposal but rumblings of discontent about rates seem inevitable for some time, even from Wilmslow, which was so anxious to stay out of Greater Manchester.

John Chartres

Low rate of unemployment after mill town diversified its industries

Harry Hayes

Macclesfield industrially is a fairly fortunate borough for, even with the recent redundancies and short-time working in textiles and light engineering, the average rate of unemployment is low compared with the rest of the north-west and the national average.

At one time the town was predominantly textile, with Macclesfield silk weavers owned the world's largest Royal Navy uniforms for sailors' uniforms in the industry, respectively. But later, with the Japanese and Italian competition, recession followed and the town was forced to diversify. Firms with

household names, revered in the trade, closed down while other industries were attracted.

The big breakthrough came in the late 1950s when, through the foresight and pressure of the town clerk, Mr. Walter Isaac, who has since retired, the council was persuaded to buy about 120 acres for an industrial estate at Hurdfield from the Brocklehurst family, the oldest remaining silk firm in the town. Coincidentally, negotiations were successfully concluded with ICI and Geigy to take large acreages for new complexes for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and the first sod was cut in 1961.

Now all available sites have been sold or leased, and new national names to local industry, apart from ICI and Geigy, include Sisis (sports ground cultivator equipment), Johnsons of London (photographic equipment), the Machine Tool Research Association (location of national laboratories), and other smaller firms, including shoe manufacture and silk throwing. As the contraction of textiles continued other industries came to take their place and, in addition to the industrial estate, some of the vacant mills were occupied.

Handloom weaving, which was a specialist and once thriving home industry on a commission basis, the machines being installed in the garrets of specially constructed three-storey houses,

also gradually declined and there are now no garret looms in action. In fact, there are only seven of these highly skilled pure silk handloom weavers surviving in the town, and they are all employed by one firm, Cartwright & Sheldon, engaged on weaving principally for the exclusive tie trade.

There is also a limited demand for the powerloom pure silk cloth, woven by a handful of firms, including Brocklehurst Fabrics, a successor to J. & T. Brocklehurst, one of the first silk firms in the town in the early eighteenth century, for the high-class fashion and tie trade and other specialities. Trade in speciality times, busy engaging a

number of small firms, is developing considerably. The dyeing and narrow fabric sections of textiles have also slumped dramatically. Now there is only one independent dyeing firm, John Abraham Bro., and Brocklehurst Fabrics and the narrow fabric firm of Berisford's have their own dyeing plants. The throwing section has also suffered and is now represented by comparatively small though well-known firms.

One small section of Macclesfield industry that has remained reasonably stable has been paper and board conversion. H. & L. Slater, a subsidiary of Associated Paper, is expanding by building a new factory at Poynton, a few miles

out of town, but still within the new borough.

Macclesfield's decision to diversify has certainly paid off. The introduction of pharmaceuticals, in particular, has been a boon for the prosperity of the town and also female labour, which has been mostly affected. Plastics, too, have been developed and the Frido balls and Sasha dolls and other industrial components are being made in the town.

The growth of the Scragg textile machinery empire has also been a significant factor in the town's industrial development. At full production, with most of its orders for export gaining a number of Queen's Awards, Ferodo at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Simon Carves at Stockport, and Hawker Siddley at

Woodford aerodrome near by have snapped them up.

Efforts are now being made to attract firms with male labour potential, to provide a more general compact labour force for any eventual need.

One important reason why new industries have been attracted to Macclesfield is that it is a convenient centre for the whole country with good road, rail and air links. Fast trains to and from London take two and a quarter hours, and with Manchester airport at Ringway a mere 10 miles away, it is convenient for business executives. In fact, one city businessman commutes to London daily as he and his family prefer Cheshire as a home base.

Road links with the main industrial centres of Britain are also very convenient—the M6, for both north and south, is only 10 miles away, while the M1 is about 35 miles distant.

The new Macclesfield Borough Council is alive to the potentiality of the district for light industry and is making every endeavour to secure another industrial estate. There are constant inquiries for sites, for it is well equipped in every other respect to cope with them. In addition, the area is a most attractive and healthy one in which to reside, with the Peak District National Park only a couple of miles to the east, and the rolling Cheshire plain to the west.

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Most notable buildings are churches

by Patrick O'Leary

Residents of this green and prosperous part of Cheshire do not like to hear it described as stockbroker belt. "It is more a boffin belt," a Macclesfield council official said, referring to local research centres. "We also have a lot of craftsmen of the old school."

Three-quarters of families own their homes. Of the council houses between 2,000 and 3,000 were built to take overpopulation from Manchester.

Terrace houses in Macclesfield may fetch as little as £6,000. Elsewhere, such advertisements as these are common: "Architect-designed residence in half an acre at Alderley Edge, £39,500. Prestbury, £66,000, detached spacious detached residence."

The area's popularity with retired people and commuters means that most old homes capable of restoration have been preserved—from thatched cottages to timber-frame mansions of typical Cheshire black and white design. Mock Tudor vies with the real thing, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish neo-Georgian from eighteenth-century originals. Revivalist fervour has even spread to a row of Georgian bay-windowed bungalows under construction in one country lane.

At Ollerton, to the west of the district, an agent sought inquiries for a "splendid Georgian country house with three paddocks." This reinforced the remarks of a council official: "The horse population is getting as big as that of dogs. Many small holdings have been bought by families who just want to

graze the daughter's pony." Although not yet formally approved, the district's northern region has been designated green belt land. Because Jodrell Bank is on the edge of the district, there are also restrictions on developments likely to interfere with its equipment.

Outstanding in the landscape is the sandstone ridge from which Alderley Edge takes its name, jutting out into the Cheshire Plain. There are other hills, and several were beacons in Elizabethan days. Woodlands screen the extent to which housing development has occurred.

Parts of Macclesfield and nearly a dozen other towns and villages are now conservation areas. Knutsford is at the heart of Cheshire County Council's list.

The main street of this largely Georgian town is dominated by an Italianate tower which would be vetoed out of hand if planning permission were sought to erect it today. It dates from about 1900, a memorial to Mrs Gaskell, who portrayed Knutsford in *Cranford*.

Other prominent features of the town were the Sessions House, completed in 1818, and the mock Gothic town hall. This has been skillfully converted to a furniture shop and is now a town hall paying rates instead of spending them.

Macclesfield is at present credited with only 12 buildings of special interest. But more are expected to be listed for preservation when a new survey begins later this year. The planning department will have the help of the town's civic society in this task.

Dr John Clandillon is chairman of the society

which has encouraged the formation of similar bodies in other towns. He said that, apart from listing individual buildings, it was intended to indicate groups of premises worth saving.

He hoped something could be done with the barracks in the town. These are victims of Britain's accelerating farewell to arms, and even the Victorian territorial drill hall became redundant with the failure of the latest recruiting drive.

Churches are the town's most notable buildings; less orthodox treasures are the cast-iron and glass front on the mid-nineteenth century furniture showroom of Arighi Bianchi, and the 1922 minaret of the Majestic Cinema.

What gives Macclesfield its character is not the few prominent buildings, but the terraces of houses, mostly built in a burst of expansion between 1800 and 1850. These have taken on new life partly through new awareness of their potential as solid homes, and partly through government grants for modernization.

The town escaped the post-war passion for demolition and redevelopment. It still has rows of modest but real Georgian houses characterized by pillared doorways topped by fanlights. Rarer are the old three-storeyed weavers' houses, with multi-windowed garrets in which looms were worked. Mercifully, most recent developments in central Macclesfield, like the Grosvenor Precinct of shops and Stuart House, of council offices, are either well hidden, or in scale with surrounding buildings. Drinkers will not quickly forgive the National

Westminster Bank for replacing the old Angel with an aggressive modern office block opposite the admittedly second-rate Padian town hall.

However, the bank does valiant work in preserving a rare half-timbered black and white building in the charming village of Prestbury, to the north of Macclesfield. This building, which was originally a priest's house, must be damnable inconvenient for conducting the business of Mammam.

Cheshire County Council says of Prestbury: "The historic village consists almost entirely of listed vernacular buildings." Do not let this deter you from visiting a very pretty place.

When Samuel Greg established a cotton mill at Styal, to the north of the district, in 1784, it is unlikely he expected to be remembered by twentieth-century conservationists. His mill and the cottages of his workers are now the centre of a country park, and the buildings are being restored by the National Trust. Bollington, north-east of Macclesfield, is another mill village whose buildings have been cleaned up.

Somewhere the industrial revolution seems to have passed by is Garswath, south of Macclesfield. Its Old and New Halls—the latter was begun in 1707—and other fine buildings are enhanced by the pools in which they are reflected.

Water is a recurring feature of the area. The Macclesfield Canal and the Bollin river decorate many a view. On a wider canvas, Rostherne Mere, north of Knutsford, covers 115 acres, and is about 100 ft deep.

'Close relationship between parents and schools'

by Kate Hutchins

Mr Donald Camplough, the county council district education officer for Macclesfield, believes that education should involve the entire community, not just children at school. "The day of the watertight compartments has gone," he says. "School has ceased to be four walls where children are kept all day and then sent home to a place one knows nothing about. It is an alternative home where the child lives and loves during the day, and if he is to be really understood we must have some idea of the kind of life he lives when not at school."

He believes that the answer to problems such as truancy, delinquency and the state of hopelessness that makes older pupils apparently unable to respond to what school offers is more likely to be found outside the school than in it.

"We encourage the closest possible relationship between parent and school, beginning with our contacts with pre-school nursery groups, and continuing throughout the child's school life. Our pupils are part of families, some of whom have more than their fair share of difficulties, and who are probably helped by the social services, the health authority, the probation service, the police liaison service. We look at each child individually and try to work with the other services to give the kind of help that is really needed."

To that end he is trying to provide a social work support team for each secondary school in his area, in which teacher counsellors

will work with the head of the school to tackle the human problems which underlie the sometimes seemingly irrational behaviour of the children.

Mr Camplough's office in Ramenham, Wilmslow (the district's headquarters, the former county planning department) is well situated to administer his area, the biggest in size, though not in population, in Cheshire. Stretching from Macclesfield in the east almost to the Staffordshire border in the south and to Warrington in the west, it is a mixed territory.

It includes schools of all types and sizes, from tiny village schools with fewer than 50 children (Chorlton, only 25; Bosley 35; Arley 36 and Over Alderley 37) to modern comprehensive and secondary schools, of which the biggest is Central Park, Macclesfield, with 1,300. It contains 80 primary schools, of which 18 were built before 1903. Plans are ready for the replacement of the 18, but they have been halted by cuts in expenditure.

The same situation occurs in going mixed comprehensive in the 11 to 18 age group. So far there are only two mixed comprehensives, at Knutsford and Poynton, with a third, the All Hallows Catholic, High School, Macclesfield, to be opened in September. There is also a mixed secondary school in Macclesfield, but elsewhere there are selective boys' and girls' grammar schools (at Wilmslow and Macclesfield) and boys' and girls' secondary modern schools, also in Macclesfield town.

Cheshire has built some of the country's finest primary

schools in the past few years, so good that three years ago an international conference on primary schools was held at the Crewe College of Higher Education. A second conference will be held there this year, and Mr Camplough is pleased that the delegates will visit at least one primary school in his district—the Church of England school at Prestbury. They may also visit Lostock Hall, Berron, near Knutsford, an infant school which opened this spring and is considered to be among the best in Britain.

The school-parent-community relationship is being further fostered by the incorporation of community facilities into new schools. The results are already apparent in Knutsford, where adult education, youth activities and a sports complex draw almost everybody into the mixed comprehensive, and in Poynton's new comprehensive school. Mr Camplough gives much of the credit for this to Mr Alec Collins, the amenities and recreational officer of the new Macclesfield district, but the idea owes more than a little to his own enthusiastic backing.

There is a distinct echo of Mr Camplough's community thinking in the views of Mr Harold Holloway, housing manager for Macclesfield district. "Although much of what my department has done since we started work at the time of the reorganization has been to carry out what I would call inherited programmes set down by former authorities, we have been able to improve housing management practices," he says. "We believe in keeping in contact with tenants and, in visiting appli-

cants for houses and flats. People don't just want a dwelling, they want a place that is right for them personally." Like Mr Camplough, he has a mixed area to deal with, extending from a compact industrial town like Macclesfield, and superior residential townships like Wilmslow, Knutsford and Alderley Edge, to tiny villages. Macclesfield town is only a small part of his 202 square-mile district, which includes the former Macclesfield and Disley rural district councils, the urban district councils of Bollington, Wilmslow, Alderley Edge and Knutsford, and about half the old Bucklow rural district. It is an area where large council estates are not needed. In some of his 40 parishes the council estate consists of as few as five houses.

"In any case," he says, "I don't think we shall ever go in for large-scale housing estates again. We prefer consistently small sites which will more easily integrate into the community."

When the Macclesfield district came into being it had about 9,500 council dwellings and a joint waiting list of 2,400. Now, 12 months later, the waiting list has gone up to 3,300, of which about 37 per cent are pensioners, 6 per cent are workers, 59 per cent are two-bedroom families, 15 per cent three-bedroom families and 1 per cent needing four or more bedrooms.

"Like all local authorities we have been held up by difficulties in the mortgage market," Mr Holloway says. "Tenants who would normally be progressing to ownership have not done so, which

means that we have a smaller number of vacancies and more people on waiting list. Up to the end of last year we provided about 24 dwellings, and this year we hope to build about 24. In addition, the housing associations, about eight schemes either approved or pipeline. If the funds the housing association have the right to name all the tenants, the association fund means we get half the nation rights."

"We are acquiring all the time and we have a clearance programme designed to demolish 1,000 houses in seven years. It may be that the houses now set for clearance will be proved instead. It's pity that reorganization has not been decided with inflation, improvements we have been halted."

"Our major problem is to provide smaller houses—not so much for old but for single workers. We are in terms of small houses, not higher than seven storeys built town centres for council housing to work."

He is also interested in the handover of the normal community scheme, but houses built largely good and we have been in touch with the association which is in homes for handicapped people. But we have not done so, which

Electrified express and commuter trains provide links with employment centres

A glance at the map shows an impressive network of roads serving the new authority's communities. On the west is the M6, which intersects the M56 to the north-west; north-east the A6 makes a brief appearance in the territory.

The A34 runs through Wilmslow on its way from Birmingham to Manchester, while Macclesfield is the meeting place for the A52 and A537. Even ancient Watling Street serves what was formerly Bucklow rural district.

It is when some of these roads reach the towns that drivers realize their

deficiencies. The main north-south road through Macclesfield includes Mill Street, which narrows at one point to 12 ft. East-west is a road which is made worse by the fact that Hurdfield industrial estate is one side of the town, while residential development has taken place on the other.

This route is also used by lorries carrying material from quarries in the Pennines. Road haulage firms located in the area generate further heavy traffic. Additional obstacles are the billy layout of the town, and a railway line and the Bollin River running through

it. Mr Henry Smith, chief planning officer of the new authority, said: "We need internal feeder roads. Without those we do not get the benefit of the main highways."

Wilmslow, to the north, has been pressing for an improved spine road to carry the traffic. Lack of one has halted office development in the town, because existing roads could not absorb the extra people who would travel to work.

Many proposals, spanning many years, have been put forward for easing Macclesfield's troubles. The likeliest solution is an inner relief

road, which would provide a three-mile by-pass to the east of the worst bottlenecks of the A523. With a dual carriageway, it would run over part of a branch railway line closed in 1969, and also use a former goods yard and disused gasworks.

Nobody has gone so far as to say such a road will be built. But the Government has told Cheshire County Council and Macclesfield Borough Council that a public inquiry into the proposal will proceed as soon as practicable.

Their pleasure at this information was diluted by the cautious qualification:

"Changes have taken place in the Department of the Environment's traffic forecasting, design capacities for roads, and roundabout designs. The scheme has now to be reassessed against the new standards and up-to-date traffic information is needed to do this. Obtaining and processing the further information is not likely to be completed before the end of the year."

But the delay is not unwelcome to the town's civic society, which believes the proposed road would be out of scale for Macclesfield and make life unpleasant for tenants of a housing estate

close to its route. Members have asked the Ministry to consider a ring road to by-pass the town entirely.

One councillor has forecast gloomily that it will be at least five years before there is any real progress on the inner relief road. He advocates further work on Churchill Way, a less ambitious north-south route on the west of the town.

By comparison, rail services provide a happier picture. Two main lines run through the district, and Macclesfield has an electrified express link with London; most of the larger communities have commuter

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Right to stay in Cheshire did not make many friends

WILMSLOW, a town of some 10,000 inhabitants, is in the heart of the Cheshire plain and just south of the Manchester conurbation. It has a large and free public library, a good restaurant, and a large and free public library. Consequently, it is a place to which people from the surrounding countryside have flocked since the 1950s. The town is now a pleasant residential area, within five minutes' walk of open country. But there are a lot of hard-working people living here.

At ease in Green Hall, the town's civic offices, Councillor William Crossley described these events with a relish. He was chairman of the Urban District Council and has just completed a year as the first Mayor of the new Macclesfield Borough Council.

Under the Conservative Government's Bill for reorganizing local government, Wilmslow was to be attached to the Stockport grouping, and thus part of the Greater Manchester Metropolitan District. "I said we should 'fight' it," Councillor Crossley said. "Economically, historically, geographically, and above all from the human

point of view, it was a great shock to the Government," concluded Councillor Crossley. MPs thought the Conservative Government would reverse these decisions during the Bill's third reading on October 23, 1972. But Parliament was to be prorogued two days later. Councillor Crossley said, and any delay might have jeopardized the whole Bill and the national reorganization of local government.

He commented: "We did not make many friends as a result of this. Manchester did not like it. Macclesfield was not delighted, because it meant that the size of the district council went up to 202 square miles." But he is not perturbed by rumblings from some politicians who have threatened to transfer Wilmslow to Manchester when the opportunity arises. "I cannot imagine that a government will find the Parliamentary time for such a move," Councillor

Crossley said. "If this happened to Wilmslow it would snowball among other places dissatisfied with the boundaries." Perhaps the unkindest aspect of the view was that the council was born there and has played a prominent role in the city's cotton industry. After Wilmslow's victory over Manchester, Councillor Crossley said to him: "May God forgive you."

Admittedly, one reason residents signed the petition was fear that going into Greater Manchester would have a catastrophic effect on rates. This was before rates everywhere in the country assumed the proportions of a national disaster.

But, in his submission to MPs before their decision, Councillor Crossley denied the town was seeking to avoid responsibility for rehabilitation of old areas of the city. He added: "The ancient industrial borough of Macclesfield, which received its charter more than 500 years before Manchester, is involved in very heavy expenditure on extensive schemes."

feeling for good taste beneath the industrial overlay

Gate Hutchins, which Macclesfield, with its industrial image and lack of fashionable gloss, seems something of a rough diamond. It is said that you pay £2,000 less for a house in Macclesfield than for a similar one in the other four townships, though the fashion for sturdy stone-built properties with conversion possibilities as against stockbroker Tudor may eventually change that.

Certainly the town of Macclesfield, on the edge of the Pennine hills, is aesthetically more like Derbyshire than Cheshire, and its rapid development as a silk mill town gave it an appearance more akin to Lancashire than Cheshire. But underneath the industrial overlay, which is gradually being removed, there is a town as ancient and noble as any in Cheshire. And having for so long produced fine hand-loomed silk, in designs derived from the beauty of the sea, the life of the forest, the sands of Egypt, Persia, India and far-off China, its people have developed a feeling for quality and good taste.

So, culturally speaking, there is little to choose between the five townships and the rest of the district. Mr Brian Collins, assistant to Mr Alec Collins, assistant to the Knutsford Singers, and a silver prize band. Wilmslow scores on the orchestral side, with an orchestral society. Macclesfield's arts festival, held every four years, attracts artists of national and international repute. On the occasion of the last one its stately home, Gavvorth Hall, even had a singing choir, a male voice choir, the Mydel ladies' choir, a

bramphole society and a piano, mandolin and guitar club. Knutsford runs close with an amateur operatic society, Knutsford Singers, and the Knutsford Singers, and a silver prize band. Wilmslow scores on the orchestral side, with an orchestral society. Macclesfield's arts festival, held every four years, attracts artists of national and international repute. On the occasion of the last one its stately home, Gavvorth Hall, even had a singing choir, a male voice choir, the Mydel ladies' choir, a

Perhaps the most interesting cultural step forward that Mr Collins has so far engineered is the development of centres attached to comprehensive schools. The idea sprang from the county council, which, when embarking on new schools, invited the local councils to contribute community facilities which, on a joint-user basis, would be run more economically and have a more integrating effect on the community.

There are already two successful examples. One is at Knutsford, where attached to the comprehensive school there are squash courts, a swimming pool, a sports hall, a bar and cafe and music and drama studios. It includes a youth centre, and provides a place for 50 different evening classes.

everything except the seashore

out were looking for a churches redolent with history, a stretch of canal which is typically and essentially English, you could find none of the better than go to the new Macclesfield district. It has no more than a few stately homes in the country. "Whether you are a nature-lover, a bird watcher, a student of architecture, an eager Peak National Park historian, a lover of literature, a rambler or just a family driving out from the reservoirs, fine old cities for an enjoyable day

out, it has a wealth of things to offer. As Cyril Dawson, retired silk worker and well-known local naturalist, puts it: "I don't think there's a better place for bird-watching in the world. There is a land of many valleys, woods, water, agricultural land." He regularly sees snipe, merganser, kingfisher, heron and great crested grebe on the four reservoirs near his home in Sunnington on the outskirts of Macclesfield. And Teger's nose Hill near by is the only place in England where the yellow mountain pansy still flourishes.

People from the south, who tend to think of the north as a place of dark, stony moorlands and Coronation Street squalor, are always amazed to find such an area of unspoiled charm less than an hour's drive from Manchester and Salford, but it has been a favorite place for northern ramblers since the hiking craze of the 1920s and 1930s. Its hills and valleys are criss-crossed with public footpaths—in the little village of Rainow alone there are 80 of them.

Two of its stately homes—Lyme and Tamworth—stand in beautiful country parks which have everything from herds of deer to lakes and well-kept gardens, to say nothing of excellent catering services. Tudor Gavvorth, seen in a landscape of unusual charm, has its links with Mary Fritton, believed by some to be Shakespeare's Dark Lady of the Sonnets, and Capesborne has its associations with Rousseau. Knutsford, which inspired the novel *Crucifixion*, is the shrine of Mrs Gaskell.

Nearly every village has its ancient church with something unique in the way of antiquity, stained glass or historic memorial, a typical country-style pub, and a well-kept village street where green which they hope will give next year's best-kept village competition.

Naturally, such an area already has its share of visitors from all parts of the world, but there is a general feeling that its tourist potential has yet to be fully tapped. No one feels they more strongly than the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Macclesfield town, which besides being on the point of publishing its own

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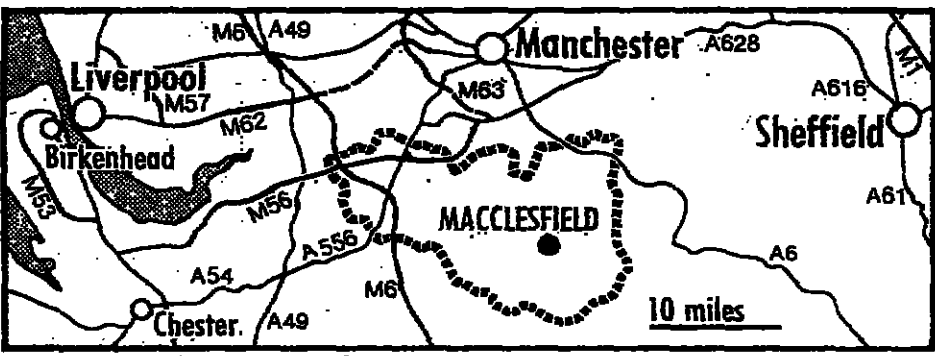
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Why can't the people have what they want instead of what they get?

Bernard Levin

Post referendum omne animal triste est. Our representative hero today ought to be Mr Colin Sterling, who was sacked for going to work with a hangover, though the analogy breaks down ominously at the fact that an Industrial Tribunal ruled his dismissal unfair; no such judicial solace is available to us, and we had better start getting used to the fact that our European partners, to say nothing of the rest of the world, will no longer be willing to make allowances for our state of national uncertainty. Mr Enoch Powell, giving his familiar impersonation of the General Will, has made it clear that since the people did not know what they were doing it is not necessary for him to accept their decision, and Mr Clive Jenkins's spivvy while has been heard announcing that the result was rigged by the CIA, but they may safely be left to pick the little green wickerwork bicycists off each other's hats; the rest of us have to draw real conclusions from real events, and having drawn them devise means for acting upon them.

For all the lessons taught by the referendum campaign and its result, the one that it is most important to prize is the one that concerns the demonstration that those who claim most loudly to speak for the Labour Party and the trades union movement have the least title to do so. The force of Labour Party Conference "decisions", the absurdity of the party's "National Executive Committee", the imperiousness of the block "vote"—all these can now be seen clearly for what they are: grotesque denials of democracy, carried out in democracy's name, and the Prime Minister was a man who cared for anything but his own political skin he would have been saying as much as the votes piled up; as it

was, the only Labour figure I heard saying anything like it was Mrs Williams. Yet the detailed results admit of no other interpretation; Labour voters and trades union members everywhere rejected the call of Labour's left.

Now the left, with a few exceptions, has never been under the illusion that its claims were true; you would have to be as silly as Mr Norman Atkinson to seriously believe that there is a majority among Labour voters, or anything near a majority, for the programme of the left. Patient planning, skilful organization and two inestimably valuable strokes of luck—the political cowardice of Mr Wilson and the foolish ambition of such men as Mr Crosland and Mr Healey—have nevertheless enabled the left to make all the noise, most of the running, and a great deal of the policy. In the very same sentences as that in which he magnanimously agreed to accept the people's verdict, the absurd Mr. Ron Hayward insisted that the Government must now press ahead with its full programme, and not a voice was raised—not even Mrs Williams's—to point out that Mr Hayward speaks only for a ludicrously unrepresentative little gang who could not, with the policies they espouse, win more than a derisory number of votes among the electorate at large, were it not for the fact that they ride on the backs of the rest of the party.

As for those union leaders who bandy millions of votes with an air of having a right to do so, it did not need the referendum to establish the spuriousness of their

claim, but the referendum has gone further and demonstrated it.

Suppose the referendum were an integral and frequently used element in our democracy (and incidentally I see no good reason why it should not be, provided the Constitution is properly amended to accommodate it, instead of having it simply stuck onto the outside), and suppose the electorate were asked to vote directly on such questions as the present Government's plans for further nationalization, or their refusal to institute an incomes policy, or the use of public money to enable bankrupt industrial enterprises to continue with exactly the same policies as those which brought them to bankruptcy, or the Clay Cross Indemnity Bill, or the Concordo, or the participation in Government, in any capacity whatever, of Mr Benn and Mr Foot, or the provisions of the Industry Bill which give power to trades union bosses but carefully preclude the workers in a firm from having any say in its affairs, or postal ballots for the election of trades union officials: suppose all that, and then say how many of the Government's policies in these fields would be endorsed by more than a small proportion even of Labour voters, let alone the country as a whole.

Of that list, I would wager: none. Yet the doctrine of the "mandate", coupled with the even more dubious cry of "It's in the Manifesto", means that because of our crazy electoral system we have to put up with such

policies, engineered as they are by a minority of a minority.

As I say, the left knows how unrepresentative it is; nothing could have better exposed its fear that the left might be blown than the uproar which followed (or, to be precise, preceded) Mr Pringle's recent speech in which he deprecated the sham political battle and called for all men of good will to support policies which the people actually want. If that point were to be put to the vote in a referendum, Sir Philip Allen would need to provide the vote-counters with microscopes to enable them to find any support for the left's attitude to it.

Why cannot the people have what they want? That is the question we have to ask, insistently and clamorously, in the wake of the referendum result. Why, in particular, cannot Labour voters and trades union members have what they want? There is no lack of honest and moderate men and women among the chief figures of the Labour Party, and with the inevitable lack of leadership from Mr Wilson, who will concentrate as usual on his political wheeler-dealing, it is up to them to provide the voice and the inspiration that is needed. Step by step, the moderates have been driven back in the past few years; in particular, Mr Roy Jenkins, leader-presumptive of the moderate forces, has seen his effectiveness and his potential power eroded, as he has hesitated, again and again, to act or speak decisively. There is always a reason for moderates to avoid it, but longer they avoid it the more difficult

it is to fight in the end, let alone to win. And there will never be a better moment than the present. The referendum has demonstrated something that we have all long known, but could never prove: that the left has no widespread and genuine popular support.

Well, then: the representatives of the silent majority must break their own silence, not once but continually. They must now harry the left as the left has so long and so successfully harried them; they must speak up, not only in Cabinet and other political circles, but in public. Never mind talk of coalition; that will be brought about, as Mr Heath and others have said, by events rather than men. But the Labour moderates must at the very least insist on the Pringle argument that the Government, in the economic crisis we face, has to seek the widest measure of political support, now that it is clear to all that the narrow base from which it has so often operated is not only inadequate but seen to be inadequate. It was lamentable that when Mr Pringle made his speech he was not at once publicly supported by the principal moderate figures of the Labour leadership; now that the people have, by their vote, made clear that they reject the very group whose policies he was attacking, it will be inexcusable if the other moderates do not keep his theme every day and in every way, before Party Government, Parliament and people. Again and again, when the time for action has come, the word has gone out that the time is not yet opportune. Well, it is now.

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The overwhelming case for scrapping the Land Bill

While the political thunder and lightning have crashed around (or been generated by) Mr Woodrow Benn and his Department of Industry, I wonder whether that has not distracted too much attention from what is going on in another Ministry, Mr Crosland's Department of the Environment.

Admittedly, Mr Bernard Levin has not altogether neglected Mr Crosland and Mr Sam Silkin's Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill in the columns of *The Times*. But I am not sure that the public have quite grasped the extent to which the combination of dogma and the public expenditure situation have led the Government's housing policy towards collapse. And I am quite sure that the full consequences of the failure of the Community Land Bill are only half understood.

It was optimistic, I thought, of Mr Levin to argue that Mr Crosland might actually vote against his own Clay Cross Bill (though it is not too late for him to improve it radically); but there is no good reason why he should not allow the Community Land Bill to founder. It would no doubt have trouble with Mr John Silkin (who habitually refers to it as "my" Bill, and regards its passage as a *fait accompli*). But he could surely rely on the Treasury to back him, for the Bill's short-term public expenditure implications. (They would have to provide the still unspecified sums of money needed to finance the initial stages.)

The doubts about profits

And even those local authorities who are initially attracted by the idea of development profits coming to them are beginning to have second thoughts. In some of the cities they are not so sure that those profits will actually materialize, and not only in the cities are local authorities beginning to realize that, as well as development gains, there can be development losses.

Moreover, there are very understandable reservations in local government as to whether this is the moment to embark on recruiting up to 15,000 additional local government officers—many of whom would be both scarce and expensive—into setting up additional local government departments, requiring an expertise in development which they have never previously had to employ.

But the objections to the Bill go far wider than local government's. What should really worry Mr Crosland are the criticisms of the Bill's effect on the economy. It has received from groups and people who might have been expected to be sympathetic to it, coming on top of an extremely bad press.

The Town and Country Planning Association, for example, has been highly critical, so have the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Council for the Protection of Rural England. Churches, charities, farmers and many other groups have expressed their disapproval of the effect it will have on them.

The Welsh are particularly incensed by the way that their local government is not to have the powers that would go to English local government. And the House of Commons second reading debate, several very knowledgeable Labour MPs, while not opposing the Bill, made some very pertinent criticisms of it.

The Bill's aim is twofold: to permit "positive" planning, and to ensure that the community the value of land arising from its own efforts.

As to the first, there has been remarkably little argu-

Discouraging the landowner

It will do absolutely nothing to provide cheaper for the owner-occupier. I encourage in-filling—in-filling is liable to discourage a landowner, small from bringing forward development. It is a terrible possibility for a landowner who has developed land and is causing a serious pension fund to be thrown between local government and the public. It is base much on delegated land which can never be controlled by Parliament proposed land acquisition management schemes. Anybody who is a landowner for a long time and compels a landowner to sell.

The inescapable fact is that the more it is the more the object of the Bill is to encourage more people to be landowners. The case for this Bill and getting the essentials of rural country is overthrown.

Timothy

(The author is Co spokesman on the Bill.)

China can make it, and everything in the stores proves it

First of a three-part series on China today.

You file into the sparsely furnished room. The Mao portrait is prominent on the centre of the wall. At the far end Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin look oddly alien (and since a thick beard is the simplest way of showing the stage character is ugly, the Chinese don't like hairiness, one wonders what impression these very hairy forefathers create on those less resolute politically). The Mao of the stage slide are constantly refreshed.

The vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee introduces himself and his colleagues. The interpreters go into action and list their British guests: the paper that guards the paper that reflects the paper that observes; one idly translates and arrives back at *The Guardian*, *Daily Mirror*, *The Observer* and so on; only *The Times* enjoys a well-known three-character syllabic phonetic rendering.

The vice-chairman then says his piece, halting at well-marked points for the translator. He has done this many, many times before. Before the liberation, after the liberation, before the cultural revolution, after the cultural revolution; thanks to the leadership of Chairman Mao; thanks to our criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius; thanks to our struggle against the bourgeois line—style is exactly the same as 15 years ago, 20 years ago, 25 years ago; only the line comes in new slogans.

But always it has been the guidance of the Chairman, the great helmsman whose touch on the tiller gets so ready a response from so many hundreds of millions. Whether a commune or a factory, a teacher's training college or an embroidery institute, the introduction and the question time are always the same. This is how the visitor learns about China.

Perhaps an impression of China in 1975 should not start by analyzing this jargon. A longer perspective might make more sense. Is there some impression that goes for its standpoint farther back than the cultural revolution, or the great leap, further even than liberation and for good measure, the era of Chiang Kai-shek too. The impression is that China has now gained a



As life gets better in the communes, peasants rush to put money into a credit cooperative.

new confidence. It is not a confidence that is moral or political, though the achievement is none the less that of the government who rule since 1949. It is a confidence in China's capacity. The Chinese feel they have proved themselves.

For all Chinese who grew up in the first half of this century the prefix yang (foreign) was attached to a vast number of objects, many of them in daily use. Yang this and yang that was a constant reminder that these were objects imported from abroad or objects made by foreign firms in factories they had set up in China. They all served to remind Chinese who bought them that theirs was a country far behind in its manufactures, unable to make even the everyday things of the west. "Why we even used to call matches yang," but a foreign fire) said a Chinese, recalling with a momentary flicker of shame the inferiority of the past.

That past has gone. Travelling round China in 1975 one finds no trace any longer of that era. To borrow a slogan: "China can make it. Go into the standard department store in every commune and everything on display has been made in China. So it was 15 years ago but now the goods are far more plentiful and of better quality. Go into the Number one department store in Shanghai's Nanking Road and you may wander through five floors of goods, none of them imported. More still can be found in the new building that houses the Canton trade fair. You will not have seen in your travels the vast earth moving machines standing like tame elephants in the courtyard; they may not be in quantity, but they are found on more than a handful of construction sites in the whole country. But they are being made in China.

The impression of confidence is not a judgment on

China's economic progress so much as on the burial of a sense of inferiority. The pride with which the chief engineer of the Kiangnan dockyard in Shanghai told us that the 21,000-ton ship we were inspecting was made entirely in China, including the engines, the radar and the marine navigator, was not flaunted, but it did speak much for the confidence. For a younger generation of Chinese, this confidence is normal; for those old enough to look back to the era of foreign-made goods the new China has satisfied one of their aspirations. To begin with this point is to begin with the support of the Chinese people of one of the national themes of China's twentieth-century revolution.

And if one asks oneself, as any visitor to China must, if this government retains the support of the Chinese people the answer is: on the whole, yes. On the whole, because there have been some trying passages in these 25 years and

all of them have left some residue of discontent, some feelings of injustice; just how much and how widespread one has little means of knowing. But, yes, because it is these basic demands of all Chinese people as expressed throughout this century that are being satisfied.

The peasant of course is less aware of China's international reputation and less concerned with China's strength. Despite the current "tide" for doing away with material incentives, what the peasants of the first half of the century longed for was peace and a decent standard of living. The peasant has, certainly, they had it in the fifties, though it was marred in the sixties by campaigns culminating in the rough periods of the cultural revolution. Since then political struggle has not restored the old calm but at least it is no longer disturbing the peace. The peasant who cares nothing for the slogans that are blared

out at him can afford to ignore them while marching in step.

How decent is the standard of living? There are about 75,000 communes in China. Some of them are set apart for visits by foreign delegations. Comparing notes over the years with others in the China business I would estimate the number at 100 or 150, at the outside 200. This means that most of the foreigner sees are exceptional and totally unrepresentative; they are usually ones near big towns to which cars can easily drive. But allowing for much unseen poverty in parts of China that are never visited, an average monthly income for a family might run from about £3 in the poorest to over £20 in the better off communes.

They are, it should be recalled, collectively owned lands, the workers taking a share of the profits. One quoted its gross income for 1974 as 5,038 yuan divided up as follows: Expenditure ¥130m, distributed among members, ¥2,66m, Tax ¥260,000, to reserve ¥810,000. This worked out at an average income a family of ¥652 per but private plots and sideline occupation could add 15 per cent to 20 per cent more. Asked how much of the profits should be distributed the answer was 65 per cent but it sounded more of a guideline than a rigid rule.

Out of 19,330 persons in this commune 11,967 were able-bodied earners. For the children—perhaps 4,000 of school age—there were 19 primary schools and one middle school. A figure of 97.5 per cent going through primary school was quoted, though no doubt in all China that 2.5 per cent not getting any education would be a good deal higher.

Even if these statistics are weighted to show progress rather than to expose truth the impression of China in 1975 is undoubtedly one of progress: bodily needs are met, barefoot doctors are bringing health to the villages and life is being lived as it had not been lived in most Chinese villages in the century before 1949.

Richard Harris

The Times Diary

Helping black teenagers to read

and that it's harder for black kids.

In the same way she thinks she has been honest about the school's pregnancy. "I make no moral statement about pregnancy," she said. "I leave it deliberately open-ended. People are going to get pregnant no matter what you do. I hope it will stimulate discussion about what the girl should do. The important thing is that she goes back to her mother to discuss it and try to sort out what she should do. It will be resolved within the family."

In the book about the violent boy-based on one of her former pupils—the headmaster is shown as sympathetic to him, trying to find the reason for his anger. Mrs Bergman, however, finds this comparatively rare among teachers in real life.

"The teachers do not try to find out what is troubling them. They treat the symptoms, not the causes. Children get angry and they don't know why, and sometimes this anger interferes with their ability to read."

"Teachers have come up to me very often and said: 'How do I begin to talk to these kids?' That's very odd. They come to me, a white American, and ask how to talk to West Indians."

She hopes the books will lead children on to reading more

solid stuff from the school library. "I don't think to have them reading about their immediate background is the best all-round of the educational process. But you have to start somewhere, and you may as well start where they are."

Mrs Bergman is now a part-time tutor with the Open University, working at home to look after her year-old child. She does not plan any further similar books.

"It was a freak that I did these," she said. "I only did it because I became impatient at the lack of suitable materials. Now the time has come for publishers to approach black teachers to write this sort of book."

John's boy

Two grim signs of the times have dogged the twentieth Cork Film Festival, which opened on Saturday. The first was a dustmen's strike which filled the city until yesterday with piles of rubbish, made gently aromatic by the heat wave. The second was the news that the Savoy Cinema, the Festival's centre and the largest cinema in Eire, had closed as a commercial cinema and was up for auction. Otherwise the festival is proceeding as intrepidly as ever, bibulously ending every morning at 3 a.m. at the beer

garden set up in the ground floor of the city hall. Lectures, whose films comprise the festival retrospective, popped in on his way to Spain, where he is shooting a film about Harry Fleishman, Tom Brown's chief villain. Festival glamour has been rather low, represented by Anne Seymour, once a James Bond foil, who embroiders coats in her spare time, and Patrick Wayne, Wayne is the second eldest son of John Wayne and an actor in his own right. He has acted in about one film a year, many of them with his father.

Stewed

Critical anti-Marketisers, dismayed at the referendum result, will be further disappointed by the failure of our Common wealth Institute to get their own back at a food fair organized by the Commonwealth Institute yesterday. Instead of the menu of sour grapes which might have been expected, the institute provided a rich menu of food from seven countries with which no European chef could have hoped to compete.

The food fair marked the first day of Commonwealth Week which culminates on Friday when 1,000 school children sing Commonwealth songs in the galleries of the Institute in Kensington. It was aimed at interesting school-leavers in the gastronomic and cultural traditions of the Commonwealth. Those who did not take to the delicious groundnut stew from Nigeria, the honeycomb

pancake from Sri Lanka or the korma and padamam from India, managed to find solace in the Caribbean plantain punch, containing rum to taste. Anthony Oge, the institute's senior teacher, said cheerily: "We might not have suffered any damage as a result of the referendum but we have been taking such a close look recently at the Common Market the time now seems right for people to remind themselves of the Commonwealth."

Obfuscation from the Automobile Association in its announcement about the future of its magazine *Drive*. "For some time it's been the AA's intention to give you *Drive* more frequently... and we're going to do just that... But from now on, regrettably, we must invite you to pay."

Close call

I expect they had finished mounting the Renaissance exhibition before the Queen opened the National Gallery's new £2,477,000 extension last night, but it must have been a close thing. Much work remained to be done at lunch time when the press were invited.

Workmen were cheerfully finishing display cases. "I don't think that's the wrong way round, do you?" said one as though he were hanging a picture at the Tate. "Had it been the Tate, this pair of shabby, dismembered shoes placed delicately beneath a portrait might have been mistaken for an exhibit."

Piffle, statues and objects were being on the floor, some in and some out of wrapping. Three survivors

"A hideous old worn clothing of a young drawing after Leo Finch, is one of the best Queen to the Gallery exhibition, introduced by gracious of Her Majesty."

century plates were in case whose lid was ported by a thin ply. "I'm terrified of it down," confided a girl. "I bet you're right."

Many of the labels had yet to be positioned and some were "poked through the glass frames."

A second Roman statue was caught in her dress above her left breast.

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WHY INDUSTRY WILL NOT INVEST

The Department of Industry's latest survey of manufacturing investment intentions, taken in April and May and published yesterday, "implies a steeply falling trend through 1975, at a rate not previously experienced". Specifically, it suggests that manufacturing investment will be 15 per cent lower this year, in real terms, than last year and that there will be no recovery in 1976.

The April-May survey is far from reliable as an indication of the final outcome, and the experience of very rapid inflation makes the interpretation of industry forecasts, which are supplied in current price terms, particularly difficult. Nevertheless, it would be surprising if the direction of change indicated were wrong; and all the available impressionistic and anecdotal evidence corroborates the survey suggestion that investment is falling very fast indeed.

For a country which suffers chronically from slow growth, weak international competitiveness and strong pressures for the kind of increases in real earnings which only large gains in productivity can sustain, the same but for a serious malaise. Some part of the decline is of course the cyclical counterpart of the present recession, aggravated to an unknown extent by the political uncertainties, until now, about Britain's relationship with the Common Market and by continuing misgivings about the government's economic and industrial policies.

But it is hard to doubt that there are deeper causes at work.

Mr Tony Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, went rather beyond the evidence, even as cited by himself, when he wrote in his widely reported paper on *A Ten Year Industrial Strategy for Britain*, submitted to a Labour Party Committee, that, if the trend of the past four years is continued, "we will have closed down 15 per cent of our entire manufacturing capacity and nearly 2 million industrial workers will have been made redundant between 1970 and 1980".

Even so, there can be no question about the gravity of an anticipated decline in manufacturing investment, which only just regained in 1974 the level reached in 1970. The appetite in this country for a non-industrial society, in which low living is balanced by increased opportunities for high thinking and by enhanced appreciation of rustic amenities, does not yet extend far beyond a restricted circle of well-heeled intellectuals.

How then is this dangerous trend to be reversed? The wrong way is to try to gerrymander better Governmental expedients. Whether inspired by the desire to preserve existing jobs or based in Civil Service schemes for regenerating industry, this kind of investment almost invariably turns out to be a misuse of resources. It contributes neither to the vigour of industry nor to the preservation of general employment beyond the period it takes for the unsuitability of such investment to become obvious.

The problem of industrial investment is not just to spend

money; it is to build the right plant for the right market in the right place at the right time. And the test of success is profitability.

The only generally reliable basis of investment decisions is therefore the entrepreneurial judgment of men who know that they must service the funds they are using and that they must earn a real return on the investment. Few businessmen at present have confidence that they can so justify even urgently needed investment, not only because of the recession, but more fundamentally because they fear that our policies and our economy are moving into a dirigiste phase in which industry will be sandwiched between militant pay demands and choking Government controls. For this reason conventional reflation, as tried in 1971-73, will again achieve no sustained recovery in investment.

Investment of the kind which creates permanent employment and prosperity will only revive when our present inflation has been conquered at source and when a new discipline and sanity has spread throughout the labour force and the politicians. This can only happen if the Chancellor steadfastly refuses to underwrite by inflationary public finance any continuation of excessive pay settlements. This must mean that the recession will continue, indeed become more severe, for another two years at least. During that period investment may suffer further; but at the end of the recession conditions would be restored in which the massive rise in spontaneous investment that is needed would develop.

NOT THE END OF EUROPE'S AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

The decision by Belgium, Holland, Norway and Denmark to buy the American F 16 fighter rather than the French Mirage F1E gives the drive towards an integrated European aircraft industry a violent jolt, it does not shatter the plan completely, as has been suggested by some commentators. Europe has plenty left in the way of international aircraft projects, notably the multi-role combat aircraft (Britain, West Germany and Italy), the Alpha trainer/fighter (France and West Germany), the Jaguar fighter/trainer and three helicopter (Britain and France) on the military side, and the oncorde supersonic (Britain and France) and the A300 Airbus (France, West Germany, Britain, Holland and Spain) on the civil side.

The history of European aerospace collaboration stretches over nearly fifteen years and there are links at both government and industry levels which are strong enough to

survive an affair like that of the F 16. Other European projects are now on the move, including a family of airliners which will be bought by British Airways, Lufthansa and Air France.

Chagrin among European governments, and particularly that of France, which stood to pick up an enormous aerospace order stretching over the next twenty years, is understandable, particularly as the Belgians' choice of the American aircraft came at the very moment that Europe came closer together with the British vote to remain in the Common Market. But although prestige is offended, European technology and European defence will be improved as a result of the choice that was made. The F 16 embodies the very latest in American fighter aircraft research and development, having flown for the first time only in January of last year. The original Mirage F1 made its first flight as long ago as December, 1966. The saying in world aerospace is that all military aircraft are out of date

before they go into service, but the F 16 is less out of date than its unsuccessful European competitor.

Four of the Nato nations will now have one of the most up-to-date air weapons in the world, a trend which must be applauded in an organization which has always been painfully slow, for the sort of nationalistic reasons which threatened to split this latest fighter choice, to standardize its equipment. It is now up to the European politicians to obtain the best deal possible for their aircraft industries from the Americans as they begin to supply the fleet of F 16s. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and any other future purchasers on the continent of the United States fighter are in the strongest position to demand a share in its manufacture and in the advanced technology which goes with it. As a result, Europe will be better placed to win against the Americans the next fighter competition when the time comes to choose a successor to the F 16.

MULTINATIONAL ETHICS

The Northrop hearings before the American Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations are of particular interest to this side of the Atlantic partly because of the controversy surrounding the Nato contracts for a new fighter aircraft, partly because of the personal drama of General Stehlin and partly because of the criticisms which have been expressed with increasing force in recent years of the methods sometimes employed by the multinationals. The hearings have certainly added weight to these criticisms. Everything that has been revealed is as culpable as it may seem. Agents have a legitimate action to perform, and the contact man may be the proper pillar of necessary information well as the necessary purveyor of inducements. But when every allowance has been made the cure that has been presented far from savoury. It is not, however, particularly surprising.

That is not simply because the agents have been revealed, but also because the relationship can be between the United States Government and business. It is rather that this sort of thing is always liable to

occur in any industry where the decisions on particular contracts are so very large and very political. It is not a coincidence that the other industry where improper methods by major companies have been disclosed by this same subcommittee is the oil industry, where the same criteria apply. The problem is not confined to these two industries, but it is most often found in industries of this kind. It is certainly not confined to the United States. Indeed, these instances have come to light now because of the vigorous efforts made by the Americans to expose corruption. In the aftermath of Watergate there is a new sensitivity in the United States to the dangers. This very subcommittee bears witness to that; the new law on financing electoral campaigns is intended to reduce the influence of wealthy vested interests; and there have been various efforts to flush out the lobbyists.

It would be smug and superficial, therefore, to assume that all that needs to be done is to exhort the Americans to greater propriety. Where one is dealing with highly profitable forms of international trade that are customarily conducted along lines of

ruthless and by no means simple competition it would be unrealistic to suppose that an agreed code of behaviour could be laid down, or at any rate observed. That would be all the more impractical because of the difficulty of distinguishing with precision in this field between the innocent and the venal. There is a very wide grey area.

In these circumstances the best that one may reasonably hope for is a greater insistence upon open disclosure in as many countries as possible. That is not an ideal solution. It will not eliminate corruption from international trade. In so far as it has any effect it will tend to penalize the more virtuous. But if the recipient of a payment felt that he might be exposed at any time it might make some think twice before accepting. It might do something to help raise international standards. One should not suppose that the conduct of the Americans has been by any means unique. But they might well ask themselves whether they have been wise to adopt hard sell tactics, with such obvious political support, when in competition with another member of Nato and one whom they must wish to draw more closely into the alliance.

xx films and censorship

From Prebendary Chad Varah. You report that a former MP complained to the Commission of Enquiry into the Censorship of Films that the film to which the GLC had issued an X certificate, that the film was seized by the police, that it was at the Central Criminal Court and it was grossly indecent on June 5, that the ex-MP described the film as a "victory for the law". Had the opposite verdict been found, would that have been a defeat for the rule of law? You submit that the victory was for pornography. You quote an "Independent" as saying that the film was "described as a sex education film" although she had not seen it and the organizers of the film were "about thirty films throughout the country" (which have not been secured) in a similar category. What is at issue is the freedom of the cinema from censorship by self-appointed "censors". Those who believe that this freedom is God-given and that it is blasphemous and

un-Christian to try to legislate about the purely moral decisions of adults, must fight for it, undeterred by the fact that the battleground is not always one they would have chosen.

They may themselves dislike some of the manifestations of liberty they have to defend, but because the price of liberty is eternal, and often tedious, vigilance against those who work tirelessly to undermine it, they must emulate Voltaire in defending the right to speak of those with whom they disagree. They must set their face like a flint and reply to any grossly indecent film to be shown to adults who wish to pay to see them, and in the negative when asked whether indecency should be defined for the rest of us by those whose sensibilities are easily offended.

You report the learned Judge as saying that the film "left nothing to the imagination". Successes are failures in the imagination; the communication of facts does not leave the persons at the receiving end guessing. I have during the past 40 years had to try to help thousands of

people whose lives have been twisted or stunted by too much being left to their imagination concerning sex. I am confident that almost all who are effective in sexual counselling will agree that accurate information, even if in a form that may offend the prudish, is an urgent requirement of many adults.

It is ironic that the day before this report, you mentioned that when the only copy of Quintinus' second book of Odes went down in a shipwreck, Savonarola said, "The Church can afford the loss". He was wrong. Neither Church nor State can afford present-day Savonarolas. As Quintinus wrote:

A little vice never did very much harm.

But Virtue has ruined many a soul.

So Christian theologians put pride, which sets itself above what God has ordained, as the deadliest of the seven deadly sins.

Yours faithfully, CHAD VARAH, Beneficiaries International, 39-41 Watlington Road, Watlington, Oxford, OX12 9JG.

Time for Poulson inquiry

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, Conservative MP for Hexham. Sir, As Secretary of State for the Environment during part of the relevant period I would like to add my support for the view that there is now a strong case for establishing a Tribunal of Inquiry under the 1921 Act to examine and report upon those aspects of the Poulson bankruptcy hearings which have not resulted in prosecution.

I myself thought it was important that the then Government should do nothing to inhibit police investigations and criminal prosecutions. Whether our original decision was right or wrong, I agree that now police investigations are drawing to a close the former objection to an inquiry no longer applies.

For the reasons set out in Mr Patrick Marshall's article (May 30), and more particularly in the light of the letter from Mr Muir Hunter QC, published today (June 9), I believe that the public interest requires some further action. This is something which cannot be dealt with by the Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life which must of necessity be concerned primarily with such questions as whether future changes in law and procedure are necessary. Equally I feel that a quasi-judicial investigation of the kind now required, related as it is to past events, would not be a suitable initial task for any new agency which might be set up in the future but which should await the Royal Commission's report.

Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY RIPPON, House of Commons, June 9.

Taxing works of art

From Mr J. M. F. Baer. Sir, Mr Denis Mahon's article (June 9) on points which would arise from the application of the wealth tax to works of art, a course which seems to be favoured by the Minister, includes two upon which my desk is professionally qualified to express an opinion.

First, Mr Mahon states that the Minister's under-rating of the effect of such a tax in accelerating sales overseas runs counter to informed museum opinion. May I add that I believe experienced dealers of the art and antiques trade would unreservedly endorse the prognosis of the museums, and most of them would deplore the increased sales which led to such a consequence?

Secondly, Mr Mahon's grounds are sound for so strongly criticising the totally inequitable proposal for conferring a statutory option on the State to purchase works of art at any tax assessment figure guessed at by the unfortunate owners. The fact that the majority of the most prominent could win a landslide victory in an enforced general election and allow British political debate to escape imprisonment by unions and financiers.

I might appeal to Mr Heath as the man with least to lose in not gaining to set the wheels in motion. Yours faithfully, W. LUNN, 75 Weald Bridge Road, North Weald, Epping, Essex, June 6.

Prison control units

From Professor Stan Cohen and Professor Laurie Taylor. Sir, On February 26 you published a letter from us welcoming the Home Office's announcement that the two control units in British prisons were to be closed down. (This appeared to be the end of a six-month campaign by penal reform groups and criminologists against these new and unjustified forms of deprivation and punishment.)

At the same time we warned against complacency about the overall situation in our prisons and drew attention to the Home Office's total failure to defend or indeed explain its policies publicly. In any event it appeared that the response to the Home Office's announcement was to be the end of a six-month campaign by penal reform groups and criminologists against these new and unjustified forms of deprivation and punishment.

The need now has apparently arisen for the Home Office to be able to transfer to the unit, but the accommodation will continue to be available for use should the need arise. The need now has apparently arisen for the Home Office to be able to transfer to the unit, but the accommodation will continue to be available for use should the need arise.

We call on the Home Secretary once again to end this totally unjustified experiment, which clearly violates the basic requirements for prison conditions laid down by the European Commission on Human Rights. We hope that the doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists who are lending their services to keep the control units going will realize just how they are abusing their professional ethics. Yours faithfully, STAN COHEN, University of Essex, LAURIE TAYLOR, University of York, June 6.

Weather contrasts

From the Reverend Dominic Devas. Sir, Newman in his diary for 1874 noted the following:

June 9 dry and cold.

June 14 piercing cold and dark.

June 24 rain from The Letters and Diaries of John Henry Newman.

Yours, etc, DOMINIC DEVAS, The Friary, Bury Street, Liverpool, June 6.

Cooperation after the referendum

From Mr David Walder, Conservative MP for Clitheroe.

Sir, For those who have always supported British membership of the EEC June 5, 1975, has turned out to be, in the phraseology of Lieutenant Kojak, "a good day for the good guy".

However, it is easy to see how a few appearances of Mr Whitelaw and Mr Jenkins on the same platform, plus Mr Heath and Mr Thorpe supporting each other in the Oxford Union, added to a woolly generalization or two from Mr Preece, will give credence to the idea that some form of coalition should be possible between these same "good guys".

Perhaps, therefore, it is timely to remember that we have only had an expensive and unnecessary referendum because the moderates in the Labour Party, those same "good guys", were as usual either unwilling or unwilling to resist the louder voices and greater determination of their own extremists. Now, no member of the Labour Cabinet, before the referendum, suggested either the need or the possibility of any form of coalition. Nor, as Mr Jenkins and Mr Benn settle down again round the Cabinet table, will any such suggestion now emerge.

The decision will persist, among members and supporters of the Conservative Party, encouraged by a little shoulder-rubbing during the referendum campaign, that some form of cooperation is either possible or desirable. It is, of course, part of a bigger delusion, that Labour Right shades off almost imperceptibly into Conservative Left. It is a delusion which affects some Conservatives, some Liberals and many political journalists and a lot of people who describe themselves as "moderate" or "uncommitted" or, begging the question somewhat, as "reasonable men".

Significantly, however, it is not a delusion shared by any member of the Labour Party. Nevertheless, there are already siren voices in and out of Parliament singing songs of cooperation in a crisis, and in praise of proportional representation which is apparently a device alleged to guarantee the effortless supremacy of the "good guys".

Conservatives at least before they subscribe to the myth of "good guys cooperation" should ask themselves just one question. If it ever came about, which party would be asked, and expected, to sacrifice its ideals and beliefs and most of its policies? I am, etc, DAVID WALDER, House of Commons, June 6.

From Mr W. Lunn

Sir, It is not now clear that a Radical Centre Party formed by those pro-Market and outward-looking men of whom Messrs. Heath, Jenkins, Whitelaw and Thorpe are most prominent could win a landslide victory in an enforced general election and allow British political debate to escape imprisonment by unions and financiers.

I might appeal to Mr Heath as the man with least to lose in not gaining to set the wheels in motion. Yours faithfully, W. LUNN, 75 Weald Bridge Road, North Weald, Epping, Essex, June 6.

From Mr Robert Belgrave

Sir, To one private citizen who helped to organize the Britain in Europe campaign in this neighbourhood, the following points stand out. (a) The main parties as such took no part. (b) An interested or mature elec-

Some alternative electoral systems

From Professor Michael Balfour.

Sir, Your leader of June 6 makes apposite two explanatory comments on the workings of the present electoral system in the Federal Republic of Germany.

(1) Each elector has two votes, one of which he uses in favour of an individual in the local constituency, the other in favour of a party (in effect) over the nation as a whole. Thus 25 of the 496 Deputies (disregarding West Berlin) are elected by simple majority in constituencies rather larger than but otherwise similar to ours. But the other 248 are elected by a system of proportional representation according to the number of votes received by their party and their position on the list of candidates drawn up by that party. But it is the proportion of total votes received by the party (and not the constituency election) which decides the number of seats obtained by each party in Parliament. This is not so very different from the system under the Weimar Republic. Why then has it led to such very different results?

(2) Setting aside wider historical causes, the answer undoubtedly lies in (a) the provision in the electoral law by which no party can receive any seats unless it wins three constituency or obtains 5 per cent of the votes cast in the Federation as a whole (b) the provision in Article 67 of the Basic Law according to which a parliamentary vote of no confidence in the Chancellor and his Cabinet is only valid if the majority endorsing it at the same time nominate an alternative Chancellor. This suggests that if we were to adopt the West German electoral system (a course which, as far as this letter is concerned, I am neither recommending nor opposing), we would be well advised also to adopt similar (though not necessarily identical) protective devices.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL BALFOUR, Waine's Cottage, Swan Lane, Burford, Oxfordshire, June 7.

From Mr R. Allanach

Sir, The bold statement in your editorial of June 6 that "the will of the majority cannot be given effect under our present electoral system" must be encouraging to all citizens who believe in electoral reform. However, having built up my hopes, you then proceed to dash them by declaring that you tend to favour

torate refused to be bamboozled by self-seeking politicians.

(c) The extremists of both sides were rejected.

(d) Any system of proportional representation would produce a House of Commons more representative of the centrist mood of the country and less responsive to the extremists.

(e) Now is the time for someone to put himself at the head of a "rassemblement" of the moderates of all parties, and of the majority who belong to no party.

Yours, ROBERT BELGRAVE, as from West Lodge, Piddletrenthide, Dorset, June 6.

From Mr George Malcolm Thomson

Sir, Now that Britain has a democratic institution, the referendum, let her use it once more to find out what the people think—for or against—the principle of voting equality. Yours sincerely, GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON, 5 The Mount Square, Hampstead, NW3, June 7.

From Mr Conrad Russell

Sir, I write as one of a large number of people whose sympathies have been swung by the referendum campaign from uncommitted to pro-European. The consequence is the shifting of many party allegiances, Labour to Liberal. I had been considering this move for some time, for reasons of which Government policy on direct grant schools will serve as an example. This move has been completed by the referendum campaign.

We ask of our political leaders, not only that they should be right-minded, but also that they should be effective. In future, effectiveness must be judged in the context of Brussels and Strasbourg, as well as that of Westminster, and I do not believe that the Labour Party can function effectively as a pro-European party. No one doubts the Labour Party's willingness to carry out the will of the people, but I doubt both their ability to carry it out with enthusiasm, and their ability to make their new-found commitment sound convincing to our partners in Europe.

Such schemes as direct elections to the European Parliament, which will now be of considerable importance, will be more effectively pursued by Mr Thorpe than by Mr Wilson. During this campaign, it has emerged as the common factor uniting the No campaign that their view of the world is out of date. By this criterion, Jeremy Thorpe was right when he once described the Labour Party as the most reactionary institution in the country.

Yours faithfully, CONRAD RUSSELL, 29 Hamilton Road, SW19, June 7.

From Mr Victor Montagu

Sir, There is no knowing what people were toasting—jobs, food, dear ones, absent friends, a king across the water? But whatever it was, on a turn-out of 63.2 per cent the consent was less than half-hearted, to be exact 42.305 per cent. Mr Heath's promise is still not redeemed.

Yours faithfully, VICTOR MONTAGU, Mapperton, Bournemouth, Dorset, June 8.

From Professor G. E. F. Chilver

Sir, With the later paragraphs of the letter from the Cambridge Proctors (June 7) I greatly sympathize; except that I would attribute the defencelessness of universities against student bogans not to a shift in "public opinion", but to the thoughtlessness, or preoccupations, of our legislators.

But when the Proctors ask Mr Carr, as if their question was purely rhetorical, whether the degree ceremony should have been cancelled, I would reply unhesitatingly that this, rather than what the Cambridge authorities did, is what they should have done.

Yours faithfully, G. E. F. CHILVER, Oak Lodge, Boughton, Nr. Faversham, Kent.

Ballet in the Park

From Mr J. D. R. Hogan.

Sir, Your Ballet Critic devotes 400 words of his 550 word review on June 3 to the fact that conditions for ballet in a big top are not as good as in the theatre. I am deeply grateful for his lengthy information because being utterly stupid I had no idea that one might hear an aeroplane overhead or that it might rain and wet the grass outside.

However, being present at the performance myself, incidentally at much reduced expense for seeing world-famous stars, I was with my limited powers of observation able to see that the alarming clanking was not coming from an insecure structure as your Critic infers, but that the freak storm outside was causing some turbulence in the opulent decor, some of which was metal and rattled against the metal supports.

Having survived the "miserable" ordeal of witnessing a sensational performance I remain, Yours sincerely and unscaathed, J. D. R. HOGAN, 197 Croxsted Road, SE21.

Working persons

From Mr B. Saklatvala.

Sir, I saw with amusement the photograph of the sign of the Working Men's College reproduced in the PHS column on Thursday. Certainly at first sight there seems to be an anomaly between the college's name—Working Men's College—and the sub-title—For men and women.

I was Vice-Principal of the college at the time when women were first admitted. Careful consideration was given to changing the college's name but I was one of those who opposed such a change. When the House of Lords admitted women (so ran one of my arguments) we did not change its name to the House of Lords and Ladies or to the more neutral House of Lordly Persons.

Perhaps I was wrong and perhaps the name of the college ought to be the Working Men's and Women's College. This has the disadvantage of being rather a mouthful and also of giving up a name which is one and a quarter centuries old.

Yours faithfully, B. SAKLATVALA, 18 Grosvenor Place, SW1.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Lowell
for CONSTRUCTION

Forecast of manufacturing investment points to steepening decline this year

By David Young

Intentions to invest in manufacturing are expected to decline sharply this year, according to a survey by the Department of Industry. The survey, which is the latest in a series of annual surveys, shows that investment intentions for 1975 are down 15 per cent on 1974, and 10 per cent on 1973. The survey also shows that investment intentions for 1976 are down 10 per cent on 1975, and 5 per cent on 1974. The survey is based on a sample of 1,000 manufacturing companies, and is the most comprehensive survey of its kind in the world. The survey shows that investment intentions are down in all major manufacturing sectors, including engineering, electrical and electronic engineering, and chemical and allied products. The survey also shows that investment intentions are down in all major regions, including the South East, the Midlands, the North East, and the North West. The survey is the latest in a series of annual surveys by the Department of Industry, which began in 1970. The surveys are used to provide a guide to the government's economic policy, and to help companies plan their investment programmes.

Sharp rise in monthly wholesale price index

By Melvyn Westlake

The impact of Mr. Rea's budgetary measures, which have led to a sharp rise in the monthly wholesale price index, is being felt by manufacturers. The index, which is compiled by the Department of Industry, shows a sharp rise in May, reaching 157.1, up from 156.4 in April. This is the highest level since 1973. The rise is due to a number of factors, including a sharp increase in the price of oil, and a rise in the price of raw materials. The index is a key indicator of inflation, and its rise is a cause for concern among manufacturers. The Department of Industry is expected to announce measures to help manufacturers cope with the rise in prices.

Algeria says Kissinger oil scheme is not enough to reopen dialogue

From Roger Violette, Libreville, Gabon, June 9

Dr Henry Kissinger's compromise proposals to end the impasse between oil producers and industrial consumers, on the agenda for a World Energy Conference, were described as "not enough for the reopening of a dialogue" by the head of the Algerian delegation at the quarterly conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

After the formal opening session of the conference, Mr. Belaid Abdessalam, the Algerian Minister for Industry, said Dr Kissinger's opposition to indexing of oil prices, his failure to call for a reform of the world monetary system and his proposals for dividing a world conference into three separate commissions were the main reasons for Algerian opposition.

The Algerians' vehement opposition to the Kissinger proposals also underlines the considerable differences of opinion which exist within Opec.

Raleigh halts production of cycles for America

By Clifford Webb

Raleigh Industries, the Tube Investments company, which is Britain's biggest cycle manufacturer, has stopped all production for America and put its Workshop plant on to three-day working.

The move follows the sudden collapse of the United States market of 15 million cycles a year.

Mr Ian Phillips, chairman of Raleigh, said yesterday: "In a matter of three months the bottom fell out of the huge American market."

"Fortunately Raleigh have been operating for some time under the handicap of a labour shortage and we are not as severely hit as some of the other international cycle companies. So far we have managed to avoid any compulsory redundancies."

He believes it will be at least a year before the Americans have cleared the huge stocks which continued to pour into the country until quite recently. The Workshop plant, which has concentrated on the expensive, 10-speed lightweight "racers" favoured by the Americans, began the three-day working this week and has switched its depleted output to the home market.

The cycle boom in America led the biggest sales bonanza the industry has ever seen. So insatiable was the demand that new manufacturers appeared almost overnight in every cycle-producing country in the world. American hopes punctured.

Zapex finds oil near Forties field

Zapata Exploration Company (Zapex), based in Houston and London, has tested oil at the rate of 5,540 barrels a day from a new well in an exploratory well on North Sea block 21/2.

As operator Zapex has a 25 per cent interest in the group, which holds the production licence covering the block.

Additional drilling will be required to determine the commercial significance of the discovery.

Began on February 9, the first well was drilled to a depth of 13,938ft. The company said last night that the discovery made in a water depth of 450ft, is situated about 103 miles north-east of Aberdeen, and about 25 miles north-west of the Forties field.

Other members of the group holding the production licence for block 21/2 are Acumin Exploration (UK), Bomin North Sea, Canadian Export Oil and Gas, Carless Exploration, Clinton International North Sea and Hudson Ohio (UK).

Norway seeks BP stake in refining and retail outlets

By Maurice Corina, Industrial Editor

Norwegian authorities are taking place between the minister of industries and BP's Norwegian associated, Norsk Braendseleje A/S, and proposals with regard to certain of the refining and marketing activities of the company are now under consideration.

"British Petroleum has been assured that these talks will have no adverse effect on BP's operations in the Norwegian continental shelf."

The latter reference is intended to reduce speculation about BP's work in exploring and production in Norwegian waters. BP, which is partly state-owned, has just been allocated, in association with Braendseleje, a 35 per cent interest in a North Sea block Big Frigg, located 42km, guaranteed by the EEC and arranged by the National Westminster, Midland, and Williams & Glyn's banks, will enable contracts for capital equipment and services to be placed in Britain by Norwegian borrowers developing the Frigg field. The Norwegian company, Norsk Hydro Petroleum, is owned by the Norwegian Government and the Norwegian Petroleum Company.

CBI invites Mr Benn for policy talks

By Our Industrial Editor

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, has been invited by the Confederation of British Industry to take part in talks on the development of European industrial policies. Mr Benn has also been in touch with the TUC.

In order to prepare some sort of agenda Mr Benn has also arranged to meet Sir John Aldrich, the European Community Commissioner on Thursday.

Yesterday the CBI was studying what Mr Benn had to say about domestic industrial policy. A spokesman said the Prime Minister had promised to discuss the CBI's views on the industry Bill had completed its committee stage, and the confederation looked forward to some elaboration of Government views.

The prospect of a second White Paper, Mr Benn hinted that a new document may be published during the course of a review with industry of the Bill's provisions—was regarded as being in line with the Prime Minister's recent assurances that the Bill's provisions were to be re-examined, and consultations held with business leaders on their anxieties.

Half last week's gains lost as inflation fears hit shares

By Our Financial Staff

With the mood of enthusiasm created by the referendum now over and dealers worried about the problems facing the Government, especially in dealing with inflation, the stock market made a cautious start to the week. By the end of the day more than half of last week's gains were wiped out.

Initially, jobbers marked down their prices to create some interest, but buyers did not respond and with profit-takers about, the FT Index had fallen by 14.5 points by early afternoon. "Bear closing" cut the loss to 9.7 points by the close, leaving the index at 352.3.

Banking shares were weak on moves by a section of the Labour Party to force through a nationalisation plan. In the gilt-edged market the new low coupon tax stocks announced on Friday depressed prices of comparable stocks. In turn this helped drag down the prices of other issues.

Selling was quite large, dealers reported, as existing holders of low coupon stocks sought to sell their investments.

Financial Editor, page 21

Mr Len Murray urges top-level pay inquiry

An examination into the possibility of a maximum wage for top earners was urged yesterday by Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary.

Mr Murray, speaking at the National Conference on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, said that many people found it "offensive" that there should be large gaps between the low and the high-paid.

"The present variations are too wide and lead to great inequalities," he said. "We ask you to look at the possibility of a maximum income—£20,000, or after tax £10,000—or something of that nature."

BBI goes to Euromarket

Barclays Bank International yesterday announced plans to issue seven year capital notes worth £35m in the Euromarket. Final terms are not likely to be fixed until June 18, and will relate to market conditions then, but the coupon is expected to be 9 1/2 per cent.

Given the terms and the fact that this is a United Kingdom issue, the bank is reasonably happy with this. BBI has no specific purpose in mind in raising money. This is simply "a topping up exercise".

The proceeds will be used "for the development and expansion" of its worldwide banking business. However, none of the notes is being

MOULINEX

GENERAL MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS ON 24 MAY 1975
CAPITAL INCREASES ON 27 AND 30 MAY
ONE-FOR-SIX BONUS ISSUE

Shareholders meeting in ordinary and extraordinary session under the chairmanship of Mr J.P. Vizio, Chairman of the Supervisory Board, approved the resolutions put before the meeting by the Board of Management and the Board of Directors.

Ordinary General Meeting

Approved net profit is £24,564,342 after the deduction of a total of £15,157,000 for various items as follows: depreciation £75,382,000, provision for capital expenditure £1,600,000, staff profit-sharing £7,213,000, additional interest £10,713,000, provision for taxes on 1974 profits £28,558,000, and a dividend of £100 million.

When the amount brought forward from previous financial years is added, together with the additional interests relating to this figure, the final net profit is £41,449,177.

Appropriations from this sum in total £13,800,000 for payment of the dividend and £10,000,000 for the special reserve. The final balance of £27,649,177 will again be carried forward to the new account.

To the dividend of £100 million must be added £11.25 in advance, giving a gross earnings per share figure of £3. This is on a par with last year's figure of £3.00 for each share of £100 nominal.

This dividend will be payable: as from 17 June 1975 (Coupon No. 1).

The Times index: 146.54 - 3.35
FT index: 352.3 - 9.7

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls	THE POUND
Carlsberg 4p to 32 1/2p	Barclays Bank 4p to 31 1/2p	Australia \$ 1.78 1.73
Norton 3p to 37 1/2p	Boots 8p to 25 1/2p	Austria Sch 39.75 37.75
David G 2p to 22 1/2p	Conradis 4p to 13 1/2p	Belgium Fr 85.75 83.00
Dixor 2p to 20 1/2p	GNK 12p to 25 1/2p	Canada \$ 2.41 2.36
Deans 1p to 15 1/2p	Imp Chem Ind 5p to 29 1/2p	Denmark Kr 12.90 12.50
Estates & Gen 1p to 9 1/2p		Finland Mk 8.35 8.10
French Kier 3p to 63 1/2p		France Fr 9.50 9.20
Guardian 3p to 63 1/2p		Germany DM 5.70 5.50
		Greece Dr 69.25 67.00
		Hongkong \$ 11.50 11.25
		Italy L 1470.00 1420.00
		Japan Yen 700.00 675.00
		Netherlands Gld 5.70 5.50
		Norway Kr 11.65 11.30
		Portugal Esc 57.00 55.00
		S Africa R 2.20 2.09
		Spain Pes 151.00 126.00
		Sweden Kr 9.30 9.00
		Switzerland Fr 5.95 5.75
		US \$ 2.36 2.31
		Yugoslavia Dnr 39.00 37.00

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Massey sit-in strikers obey High Court order to withdraw from plant

By R. W. Shakespeare
Two major labour disputes which have cost between them more than £44m worth of lost car and tractor production over the past six weeks, remained unresolved yesterday. As a result about 11,500 workers are still idle or on short time. However, there were some hopes that both strikes may be nearer a settlement.

At the Massey **FOERGUSON TRACTOR PLANT** IN Coventry, 4,500 workers on strike over pay demands, lifted their blockade of the factory premises and allowed 1,300 management and staff employees to enter their offices, although strike pickets remained on duty at the gates.

It followed a High Court ruling before the weekend when the company brought an action against more than 600 of the strike leaders for possession of the premises which the strikers have been occupying for the past six weeks.

During this time the pickets refused admission to manage-

ment and staff who have been operating from a number of local hotels.

A management spokesman said yesterday that fresh talks had been arranged between the company and local union officials on the pay claim for tomorrow evening.

The Massey Ferguson workers have demanded a "substantial" pay increase and during the strike they turned down a revised company offer that would mean average rises of £7.44 a week, although some workers would get more than £9 a week. The present average earnings of production workers at the Coventry plant are about £60 a week.

Since the strike began on May 2, the Coventry plant has lost tractor output worth about £145m at a time when the company claims that demand in the world markets remains buoyant.

At the Ford car plant at Dagenham a strike by about 40 doorhangers is now in its sixth week. With 5,000 assembly workers laid off and produc-

tion of Consort, Cortina and Granada cars at a standstill, Ford has already lost production of cars with a showroom value of more than £30m since the strike began on April 22.

Another 1,400 workers in the engines workshops at Dagenham have been put on short time. They were not working yesterday and will be idle again next Monday for the third day this month.

The doorhangers are objecting to management plans to reduce manning scales and they have rejected the company's offer of a joint management/union job evaluation exercise if they go back to work under the proposed new manning arrangements. They say they will only return if the company agrees to maintain the existing manning scales.

Ford claims that in a similar dispute involving the doorhangers in 1972, men agreed to go back to work in order that negotiations on new working arrangements and reduced manning could take place, but these proved fruitless.

NCB overcomes most objections to opening new Selby coalfield

By Ronald Kershaw
Because of the breadth of agreement already reached between the National Coal Board and interested parties in the proposals for developing the Selby coalfield, the findings of the public inquiry into the board's application looks like being speeded up.

All formal evidence has now been given and the inquiry closed. Yesterday, Mr. Matthew Adamson, the inspector, started a two-week tour of the area looking at the site of the proposed new colliery complex. He studied roads, railways, rivers, and in fact everything that might be affected by the coalfield which the evidence had touched.

Many organizations, local authorities and undertakings which started out as objectors have taken part in innumerable meetings with board officials in the course of the inquiry. They have been given undertakings regarding fears of such things as drastic mining subsidence and flooding. Practically all objections to the application not yet satisfied are members of Wishtow Parish Council, who continue to oppose

the plan for the number one shaft at the proposed mine being sited near their village.

A sample of the kind of agreement reached is that between the board and Selby council. The council's fears of mining subsidence were such that it asked for a pillar of coal to be left beneath a much wider area of the district than planned by the NCB.

The board's contention was that the area beneath the 900-year-old Selby Abbey and its environs was sufficient. The board pointed out that the difference in the amount of coal to be left in the pillar argument was accepted would be some seven million tons, worth about £84m. The estimated cost for subsidence precautions and for the repair of subsequent damage was only £2.5m. An assurance that 0.8 metres was the maximum drop that could be expected from mining subsidence was accepted and the board's point conceded.

The Coal Board hopes to start work next spring on the first stage of what will be a 3,000-man, 10 million tons a year complex by 1985.

Harsh fact about incomes facing the private schools

From Mr. Bernard J. Quinn
Sir, As the father of three children at excellent day schools, I wish I could agree with the Chairman of Governors and Headmaster of Kingswood School (The Times, June 5) that private schools will not be reserved for the very rich as Mr. Pratley predicts. But simple calculation tells me otherwise.

The effect of inflation is overwhelming. Today's boarding fees of £1,200 will be £3,000 by 1980, if inflation goes on at the rate of 10 per cent. Today's £10,000 per annum businessman or professional man, who should be the backbone of independent school parents, may earn £20,000 per annum in 1980 (though falling behind the rate of inflation), but his after-tax income will rise only from

£6,200 to £8,800. The other 75 per cent of his salary will go in tax, on present rates. In other words, for just one child, private education will take 35 per cent of his income, instead of 19 per cent.

This must happen if today's inflation continues - if teachers keep their pay ahead while business salaries fall short - if our tax rules are unchanged.

There are indeed ways for schools to ease these difficulties, given the necessary will and advice, but the main solution for 1980 must be a decisive political one.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD J. QUINN
PA Management Consultants
Livingston, 100, The Quadrant,
Corporate Strategy Division,
2 Albert Gate, Knightsbridge,
London SW1.

Disclosing intelligible information to workers

From Mr. Allan Plastow
Sir, The points raised by Mr. P. Bayly (Business News, 2) about the importance of disclosure of information to employees and ensuring such information is fully understood by the shop floor, if anything, understated.

It may not be an exaggeration to claim that the national economic survival could rest on the extent to which managers achieve practical disclosure of information, of which disclosure is one of the most important of the rank of educating workers and more particularly union members is a duty.

Even training all men to understand financial disclosure, yet it is impossible that employees should understand the economic facts about their own organization if they take even the first steps towards being involved in management. The time has not yet come when we do not have anti-trust resources for training shop stewards, let alone the primary responsibility of management to disclose information to workers. The Industrial Society has been interested in the training of managers, shop stewards and members for many years and we have collected a number of examples of good practice, and action on worker education and training programmes.

We are always seeking date information from 12,500 companies in the industry. If any manager has experience, we are interested. At the same time, our files are open to Bayly, if he wishes a advantage.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN PLASTOW,
Director,
The Industrial Society,
Peter Runge House,
3 Carlton House Terrace,
London SW1 Y5DG.

American hint of lower oil levy if Opec boosts price

Washington, June 9.—Mr. Rogers Morton, American Secretary of Commerce, said today that the tariff on imported oil might be reduced if the Opec producing nations raise oil prices sharply.

No decision had been made so far but the current \$2 a barrel tariff on imported oil would be reviewed if a large price increase occurred.

Mr. Morton told correspondents of his concern about the impact of higher oil prices on the American economy and on the pace of recovery from the recession. Any change in the tariff would depend on how high an Opec price increase would be.

He said estimates of an autumn increase in oil costs by Opec countries ranged from \$1 to \$3 a barrel. A small increase would not worry him, but one at the higher level projected by Opec would necessitate another

look at the tariff levied on oil imports.

Mr. Morton said the administration was still committed to phasing out the existing price controls on domestically produced oil but he was flexible on the timetable. Originally President Ford proposed ending the controls over a period of two years.

He explained that during a meeting last weekend of top energy officials it was decided that the administration would reduce its emphasis on the fast breeder nuclear reactor project.

In the short term the emphasis should be on construction of more conventional nuclear power plants rather than on the breeder reactor which had posed a number of technological problems.

The Commerce Secretary indicated that the government would continue its research on the fast breeder reactor and had made no decision yet on whether to reduce the financing element.—AP-Dow Jones.

Heron acquires Suzuki (GB) concession

The United Kingdom concession for Suzuki motor cycles is changing hands in a seven figure deal with the Heron Corporation, which already has interests in motor distribution, petrol stations and property.

Suzuki (GB) is the sole concessionaire for Suzuki motor cycles and outboard motors, Lambretta motor scooters and Daimler motorcycles in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Exact price for the deal is not being disclosed, but Mr. Gerald Ranson, Heron managing director, said it was substantial and ran into seven figures.

Suzuki (GB)—a private company—claims a 20 per cent share of the United Kingdom motor cycle market and is forecasting a turnover of more than £11m this year.

Mr. Peter Agg, a businessman, who held a controlling share stake in the company, will be staying on the Suzuki (GB) board.

Business Diary, page 21

Fiat hopes for further Soviet plant contracts

Turin, June 9.—Fiat SpA might soon obtain from Russia contracts to build another car factory and plants for assembling construction machines, according to reliable industrial sources here.

The possibilities of further cooperation between Fiat and Russia were discussed recently in Moscow by Fiat officials after the successful results achieved by the Togliatti and Kama River projects.

Fiat built the big Togliatti car factory years ago and supplied machinery for the Kama River plant, which produces industrial vehicles.

Sources reported that during the Moscow talks the two parties discussed the possibilities for another plant and for assembling construction machines in Russia.

Fiat is active in the construction machine sector through Fiat Allis SpA.

The Togliatti project, considered a great achievement of Fiat in Russia, was criticized recently as the Russian factory started exporting Fiat models costing less than those manufactured in Italy thus becoming a serious competitor for the Italian group.—AP-Dow Jones.

Washington call for action on gas price 'rigging'

Washington, June 9.—The Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition has recommended to the Commission that a suit be filed against 11 oil companies and the American Gas Association for maintaining a deficient natural gas price reserve reporting programme.

The FTC staff says in a report released at a hearing of the House Commerce subcommittee on investigations that the manager in which the industry reserve work—will be a violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act and is an unfair trade practice.

Commission action on the staff proposal, which was made in March 25 but was announced for the first time today, is still pending.

The companies concerned are Continental Oil, Exxon Corp, Gulf Oil, Mobil Oil, Pennzoil, Shell Oil, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil—Indiana, Texaco, Union Oil of California.

The companies, all gas producers, report their natural gas reserves annually to the association which publishes them.

Bahrain finance for aluminium extrusion plant

Bahrain, June 9.—A public company is likely to be floated here soon to set up a 4m (about £4m) aluminium extrusion plant using metal from the Aluminium Bahrain (ALBA) smelter, the Gulf Mirror reported here.

The government may take a majority share in the project, as it did recently with ALBA.

Consultants and initial operators of the extrusion plant—producing sections for door and window frames and other construction work—will be Alusuisse of Zurich.

Iran and W Germany in natural gas pact

Teheran, June 9.—Iran is prepared to supply West Germany with substantially more natural gas than originally envisaged, the newspaper Rastakhs reported here. Under an agreement signed on April 19 in Moscow, Iran was scheduled to supply 13,000 million metres per annum from 1980 to West Germany via the Soviet Union. Iran had offered to supply twice that amount.—AFP.

Economics and employment

From Mr. P. H. Webster
Sir, Professor R. Beresford Dew's letter (May 29) concerning Britain's economics is somewhat lustric.

On the one hand he is suggesting that surplus employees should be released for the creation of other things elsewhere, and on the other he is agreeing with Mr. Hesley and the IUC that surplus employees should still be employed by their companies, but "paid for by the state". Surely the professor must choose between one or the other?

I am in agreement with the latter idea. To leave a surplus of labour in our factories paid for by the state and unwanted by the company, would first be

demoralizing for these employees, affecting a kind of Bernard's home, and secondly it is a weak method of softening the blow for collecting the debt.

And that this method should be used as a means for finding out "how many of those employed in the United Kingdom are really being maintained in employment artificially" is an academic exercise without the slightest action of business account.

Yours faithfully,
P. H. WEBSTER,
Managing Director,
Kenton House, 100, The Quadrant,
Middle Green,
Slough, Berkshire,
May 30.

Drumming up proper message for phone use

From Mr. P. A. Mustian
Sir, On June 3 you report: Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Union, as saying: "The economy is forcing to cut the length and of telephone calls" an time has come for the Office to adopt a far vigorous and aggressive policy."

If instead of being aggressive in their sales policy, managers reduce in telephone charges, then we may be to use our telephones when we liked instead of being forced to use them for convenient moments. Otherwise all soon have to resort to drums.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. MUSTIAN,
8 Aikfield Road,
Cranleigh,
Surrey.

British export salesmanship

From Mr. R. Coombs
Sir, The Times of June 6 carries a serious criticism of British export salesmanship in Saudi Arabia, a market which, it was suggested, will be worth £62,000m over the next four years or so.

In the same issue of your newspaper a company is advertising for an export manager,

for which one of the qualifications is: "fluent French and German. The salary offered is £3,000-£4,000 a year. Comment is superfluous except to say that in our experience this is by no means untypical."

ROGER COOMBS,
Allbury Coombs and Partners,
35 Church Road,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

State pensions

From Mr. T. Lomas
Sir, On the chagrin I offer unreservedly my apologies to Sir Geoffrey Howe for an unforgivable slip in my recent letter on public sector pensions. His calculations are, of course, impeccable. It is only the assumptions upon which they are based and thus the conclusions to which they lead which are in question.

It is not to be said that the original comments that his calculations are based on the assumption of a long-term yield of minus 8 per cent per annum for investments. On this assumption then, clearly, state pensions are priceless but on this assumption the economy is doomed anyway.

I suggest, sir, that critical as is this problem of the increasing burden on pension funds it is but a symptom of our critically ill economy, and that attention would be more profitably directed by tackling what I suggest are the primary causes of our malaise: namely low industrial productivity and lack of investment in efficient industrial capacity.

Yours sincerely,
T. LOMAS,
8 Mansfield Road,
Redburn,
St Albans,
Herts,
June 5.

Indexing for all

From Keith E. Brown
Sir, I do not understand why I have to be 16 to go into the Index Service's New Year System. I am 12 years old and I got up at 5.30 each morning six days a week to deliver newspapers.

I am paid £1.50 a week and I am presently saving £5 a month to buy a car when I am old enough to drive.

I use the money left over as pocket money. I put the money in the bank where I receive 9 1/2 per cent interest so my money is depreciating in value by about 15 per cent per annum because of the rate of inflation.

It is fair that my savings should lose their value just because I am not 16?

K. E. BROWN,
Ben Loyal,
Chilton Road,
Bridges of Allan,
Springburn.

Prospect of Cameroon find

From Peter Hill
Douala, Cameroon, June 9
Cameroon may soon join the growing list of African oil producers if development work being undertaken by French oil interests off the Cameroon coast and close to the Nigerian border is successful.

Oil industry sources here consider that despite the limited number of oil finds made off the Cameroon coast in the past few years, the area holds out considerable promise. Drilling activity onshore, however, at the foot of Mount Cameroon, has been disappointing.

The American company, Santa Fe, drilling on its own account

in Cameroon for the first time near Tikou, in the former British-administered West Cameroon, is at present dismantling its operation on the site after unsuccessful drilling representing an investment of an estimated \$4.5m (about £1.5m).

Mobil, which has invested at least \$10m in the operation, confirmed further gas reserves but apparently no oil. Later this month Shell plans to begin exploration drilling on its concession off the coast.

The most successful oil prospector off the Cameroon coast has been ELF, which according to informed sources here has located three potentially commercial oil finds.

Norwegians pay £16m to cancel two Kiel tankers

Oslo, June 9.—Hagbart Waage, the Norwegian shipping company, has cancelled its orders at Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft in Kiel for two tankers each of 472,000 tons deadweight.

After negotiations with the yard the agreed cancellation fee is fixed at DM45m (£5m) for each ship. The company has, however, previously paid DM48m for each ship and will thus be refunded a total of DM6m by the yard.

This is the second cancellation which Hagbart Waage has made on mutually agreed terms.

INTERIM STATEMENT

LONRHO

HALF-YEARLY RESULTS

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of Companies in respect of the six months ended 31 March 1975 are as follows:—

Year ended 30 Sept		6 months ended 31 March	
1974		1975	1974
£m		£m	£m
349.2	TURNOVER	198.1	157.4
	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		
39.7	Group	17.2	12.7
6.8	Associates	3.1	3.3
46.5		20.3	16.0
23.4	TAXATION	11.2	8.2
23.1		9.1	7.8
7.9	Minority interests	3.2	3.0
15.2	PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS before extraordinary items	5.9	4.8

Turnover for the first six months of the year shows an increase of 26% over the comparable period of last year. Profits before tax were 27% up and the profit attributable to shareholders was up by 23%.

The quarterly results are always influenced by seasonal variations. Profits for the whole year are expected to show a substantial advance.

Lonrho Limited, London EC2V 6BL

9 June 1975

ICL Prague deal involves 'compensation' film sales

International Computers' £125,000 order for a multiple computer system for three Czechoslovakian universities, announced at the weekend, involves an unusual "compensation" arrangement as part of the contract.

The computer system, including a System 472 central machine and three Model 2903s, will be installed in Prague later this year.

As part of the contract arrangements, 75 per cent of the cost of the computer system will be covered by a "compensation" deal which has been negotiated by ICL. This will result in the sale of Czech film and television programmes to main companies throughout the world.

In effect the Czech films are exported, with payment for them being made to ICL as part of the computer purchase. The deal was concluded by ICL's Eastern European Compensation Department headed by Mr. Moshe Peled.

Rank Xerox progress

Sales by Rank Xerox Data Systems in the United Kingdom have increased 80 per cent over the past two years, Mr. Stephen Foster, general manager, reports. The company's European computer base is growing at about 25 per cent a year, typically for systems costing between £100,000 and £300,000.

Worldwide, the Data Systems turnover of Rank Xerox and Rank Xerox amounted to about £67m in computers and computer-related products last year.

In Europe Rank Xerox Data Systems is investing substantially in developing software facilities. It is developing new Algol 60 compiler as well as a C++ compiler in conjunction with Logica.

Much of the company's sales are for tailor-made computer systems.

Univac for Aeroflot

Sperry Univac has announced that "an export licence has been issued by the United States Department of Commerce authorising the shipment of a computer-based reservation system to Aeroflot, the Soviet

Computer news

Union state airline and the largest air passenger carrier in the world.

The \$10m contract includes a Univac 1106/111 multiprocessor, and specialized software developed by Air France under sub-contract from Sperry Univac.

CAP-Gemini link

The American/European proportions of ownership of Gemini Computers Systems have been reversed following the acquisition of a substantial holding in Gemini by CAP Europe, the subsidiary of CAP/SoGeni of France and CAP-UK.

John Diebold, founder of Gemini Computers Systems and its chairman since 1968, has now been replaced as chairman by M. Philippe Dreyfus, chairman of CAP Europe. Among other new Gemini directors from the CAP group is Mr. Alex d'Agapeyeff, chairman of CAP-UK.

ICL leasing funds

International Computers has concluded new agreements with the Midland Bank group and the Barclays Bank group to provide additional leasing facilities for financing the hire of ICL computers in the United Kingdom.

Barclays has agreed to make up to £10m available for this purpose through its leasing subsidiary.

In addition the Midland Bank group, acting through Midland Montagu Leasing, has agreed to provide up to a further £5m of finance to Midland-ICL Leasing.

Austdata study

A market study to examine Australia's future data communications needs is to be conducted by W. D. Scott & Co in association with Logica. Known as the Austdata study, the project begins this month and is expected to take about twelve months to complete.

Kenneth Owen

C. ITOH & CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT change the present semi-annual business terms to a single annual business term beginning 1st April and ending 31st March of each year was considered and passed the 51st General Meeting of Shareholders of C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. held on 30th May, 1975 and has been effect retroactively from 1st April, 1975.

In accordance with such change, cash distribution (the so-called "interim dividend") may be made C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. to shareholders of final record of 30th September of each year upon declaration thereof by the Board of Directors. The first payment of such interim dividend may be made to shareholders of final record as of 30th September, 1975. (Copies of the Notice of Convocation of the Meeting and the Notice of Resolution of the Meeting are available Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate Lane EC2P 2AA England and at Banque Lambert-Luxembourg, 14 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte Luxembourg.)



BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS
Following the DIVIDEND DECLARATION by the Company 10 April 1975, NOTICE is now given that the full DISTRIBUTION will become payable to Authorised Depositors on 12 June 1975 against presentation to the Depository of valid Receipts (obtainable from the Depository Bearer Depositary Receipts).

Gross Distribution per Unit	2.00 cents
Less: 15% US Withholding Tax	0.45 cents
Net Distribution	1.55 cents

Converted at: £2.32
2.55 cents per Unit = £0.005951 per Unit

DEPOSITARY
National Westminster Bank Limited
STOCK OFFICE SERVICES
25, ABchurch Lane
LONDON, EC4A 3DF
6 June 1975

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Banks in Labour's firing line



Mr. Roland Rowland, chief executive of Lloyds Bank.

Until now, nothing positive has been said to shareholders about Lloyds' aspirations in the Middle East. Shareholders have the chance to question group policy at an extraordinary meeting on Thursday to approve the share issue to Sheikh Nasser, and they should do so. Meanwhile, the shares closed at 151p where they yielded 3.7 per cent.

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £147m
Sales £188m (£157m)
Pre-tax profits £20.3m (£16.0m)

Tobaccos Amid the uncertainties

A slightly more bullish view is now emerging in the market on tobacco industry prospects this year. Earlier estimates by Wall Street of a 15 per cent decline in sales have been followed by the Commonwealth Secretariat's view that consumption would slip by only 10 per cent. Also, it seems that initial calculations made immediately after the 36 per cent duty increase imposed in the Budget were considerably on the high side when talking about the extra financing requirements.

Brokers Panmure Gordon did estimate on the basis of a 15 per cent consumption drop that some £23m net of new monies would be needed. But on the other hand, the sum would appear to be of the order of £13m in addition to the industry's total of around £200m. Of this, perhaps £24m would fall on the Imperial Group which has already taken remedial action reducing credit periods by one week to four weeks to release, Panmure believes, around £15m to £20m.

BAT, of course, escape from this difficulty, having no tobacco sales at the present time in the United Kingdom. But one of its current problems may be faced by Imperial. Philip Morris, probably the most aggressive of the United States majors, does build its reputation on large manufacturing units at Derby. That Philip Morris has raised its share of the United States market from 16.7 per cent in 1970 to 22.5 per cent last year, while BAT's Brown & Williamson saw an improvement from an identical base to 17.4 per cent, carries substantial implications for Imperial.

BAT's relative share market strength has been largely due to the search for overseas profits and assets over the past year rather than the earnings potential where Panmure are looking for a marginal decline from 44.2p to 43.12p a share, although the tax charge is the crucial factor. Since 1973, the BAT share price has risen from being three times that of Imps to the current 54. The question is now to what extent a market apprehension about Imps maintaining its dividend will be outweighed by fears of sterling weakness further underpinning BAT.

The most intriguing short-term prospect is Tobacco Securities Trust, which this year sees the ending of its status as an authorized investment trust. Thereafter, in addition to being subject to capital gains tax, dividend growth will be constrained to within the 12 1/2 per cent maximum. That an opportunity may be taken to establish a base level well in excess of last year's dividends on the deferred shares of 56.7p gross does add a speculative flavour despite the good market performance over the past couple of years. Against this must be set a likely slaying of Souza Cruz tobacco activities in Brazil and uncertainties over the cruzeiro/sterling ratio.

The great American cycle boom has disappeared as quickly as it began with shattering effects on the world's cycle industry. From a peak of 15 million in 1973, American sales this year are heading for only 6.5 million.

It has had a disruptive effect on Raleigh Industries, the Tube Investments Company which is Britain's largest cycle manufacturer. All manufacturers of cycles for the United States have been hit and the day working introduced at Worksop, the main production centre for America.

In the past five months the Raleigh labour force of 8,800 has been reduced by 500. For the time being, the company was suffering from a shortage of labour in its main plant at Nottingham and compulsory redundancies have so far been avoided.

Mr Ian Phillipps, chairman of Raleigh, said: "The American sales figures speak for themselves. In 1973, the market reached 15 million machines. Midway through 1974 it was heading for 16 million. By September the bottom had fallen out and the year ended with a 13 million cycle industry. The best estimates suggest 1975 will be lucky to reach 6.5 million cycles. To put that into perspective it means that the cycle industry has lost nearly 10 times the annual United Kingdom consumption."

The sudden collapse has thrown the American cycle trade completely off balance. Three and four million cycles, which were sold in the United States, are now being sold in the United Kingdom. The sudden change has been a bitter price war is being waged between the chain stores who account for two thirds of sales. Specialist cycle dealers have been more reluctant to

cut prices, but many of them acknowledge that they are fighting a losing battle.

Even more depressing for Raleigh is the fact that at a time when they are urging their dealers to hold prices, factory prices are being forced up by a British rate of inflation roughly twice that of the United States.

"Our dealers tell us we are asking for the impossible when we talk of price increases," said Mr Phillipps. "We know that as well as they do, but we cannot sell machines at a loss."

His big worry is that in their present parlous state, dealers will have to make substantial price cuts and "once you are on the cut-price slope, it is a hell of a game trying to get off, even to restore the original price, let alone introduce higher ones."

Raleigh has a particular responsibility to help its dealers. Some time ago the British company decided that its interests would be better served by withdrawing from cut-price chain stores and concentrating on selling more expensive machines in the smaller dealer network.

By doing that, Raleigh's lightweight, 10 speed American "specials" would not be in direct competition with cheaper Japanese and Chinese models handled in vast numbers by stores and supermarkets.

Mr Phillipps hopes that this specialization has made his cycles less susceptible to price. Even so, after selling 500,000 cycles in 1973, the company will be lucky to reach 250,000 this year. The United States represents 25 per cent of Raleigh's production in the United Kingdom.

The irony of the company's present situation is that in its

Clifford Webb

search for an alternative to fill the gap, it is turning the clock back—returning to the old Commonwealth markets which helped make it the largest cycle manufacturer in the world. But now it must play a new role.

One of the first moves by new self governing countries is to set up simple industries to serve their basic transport needs. In most emerging communities that means cycle manufacturing. Where Raleigh once exported complete cycles by the million it must now be content with local assembly and manufacturing partnerships.

Nigeria is a good example. In a joint venture with a local company Raleigh has just built a new cycle factory at Kano with capacity for 150,000 cycles a year. A similar joint venture has been operating successfully in Malaysia for seven years.

The competition in many of the old markets is now extremely bitter. Where once Raleigh was the clear market leader it must now fight for every pound against Japanese and Chinese manufacturers who may use every trick in the book.

The world famous Heron head trademark has been blatantly reproduced. As soon as that play is stopped, eastern competitors come up with sub-brands which although featuring such things as a cobra's head look so much like the real thing that only close examination reveals the difference.

The copying does not stop there. One eastern company continues to label its cycles "Raleigh" and there have

been many similar permutations. On the face of it the sale of simple, robust, sit-up-and-beg cycles of the type demanded by developing countries seems to be a poor substitute for the technically advanced "racers" which sell in the States for an astonishing 5300.

But this is not so. In the late 1960s when cycling for health and leisure became the "in thing" in the United States, leading international manufacturers found themselves at a disadvantage.

They were geared up for the mass production of the one type of cycle, buyers wanted the best available. The best was the super-lightweight, multi-speed machine used by European racing cyclists. But so specialized were these machines that they were custom-built by tiny companies who bought their components from equally small and specialized producers.

Even Raleigh, one of the most vertically integrated cycle groups in the world, has to buy in many components from European producers. In contrast with this it makes almost all of the cycle it sells to developing countries.

The American boom was enormous—it nearly killed the world's cycle components. Industry sources report that Shimano are operating at 40 per cent capacity and desperately trying to clinch deals with prices so low that there are

already allegations of mass dumping.

The possibility of Federal action in the United States to protect domestic manufacturers against imports is now feared. Ironically, it was the importers who opened up the American market and their success forced the United States cycle industry not only to expand capacity to the present 10 million cycles a year but also to switch from the traditional heavy local product to the European lightweight.

Now the domestic industry can produce more than enough of the right type of machine to meet existing market demands.

But has the American bubble really burst or is this only a temporary setback? Like every other cycle manufacturer, Raleigh would dearly love the answer to that one. Mr Phillipps believes that there will be a partial recovery to perhaps 10 million cycles a year but never again to the 1973 peak of 15 million.

Bad as it is for Raleigh, it could have been a great deal worse. At the height of the American boom Mr Tom Barclay, the then chairman and managing director of its cycle division, refused to bow to pressure for important new investment in production capacity.

In what now seems a prophetic statement in December 1973 he said: "We could so easily be panicked into massive investment. But I have been in the industry long enough to remember the bad times."

It is not many years since cycle manufacturing was its white elephant and we had the inevitable task of closing down a whole lot of cycle factories and pushing through substantial redundancies.

How Greek Cypriots are reviving their economy

A delegation from Japan's mighty Hitachi corporation in Nicosia recently to discuss the implementation of an agreement with Hellenic Mining, the island's largest industrial group, to manufacture cross-bar telephones, has shown by the local and in more than a dozen neighbouring countries. The agreement was signed before the invasion last July, but Hellenic now hopes to be in production in a year's time, and if all goes well, making 15m worth of equipment within four years.

In the present situation it is vital to keep the economy moving, and this is one of a number of projects in which we are involved," Mr Paschalides said. Hellenic chairman when we talked in Nicosia.

Hitachi, which is as influential in the radio and telecommunications field as it is in heavy engineering, has shown by the Cyprus Bank's assessment of confidence in the future of the Cyprus economy. Mr Paschalides also told me Hellenic has been approached again by Noranda, the Canadian mining exploration concern, to discuss the sale of the exploitation of the island's mineral wealth. The proposals were already under negotiation before the invasion.

It seems that abroad Cyprus still continues to be regarded as having a stable economy—but in the world today where can one say there is true stability? "Mr Paschalides says, adding: "Our foreign customers do say, however, that we get things done quickly here."

The Hellenic group of companies, he explained, were among those less affected physically by the invasion, having the majority of their mines and installations in the south of Cyprus. Another big project is the £10m expansion of the group's mining and cement producing activities at Vasilikos, by the creation of chemical plant to produce sulphuric acids and, eventually, fertilizers destined for export to the Middle East.

It is now 10 months since the Turkish invasion brought military occupation to 40 per cent of the island, and drove 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes to seek refuge in

the south. The Cyprus government has to face economic problems of daunting magnitude as Mr Michael Colocassides, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mr Jack Aristidou, head of the Planning Bureau, which coordinates the activities of all ministries, admit.

"We estimate that manufacturing industry, which was showing a growth rate of well over 9 per cent, and would have been contributing 14 per cent to the gross domestic product by next year, lost about 50 per cent of its value-added, and about half its gross output, with capital losses of around £22m to the industry."

Revitalization of industry is now given priority, and the government has set up a scheme which guarantees 75 per cent of the unsecured part of loans for industrial development. Banks assess a company's assets in machinery, etc., as collateral, and hold weekly meetings to check progress.

"It's moving very fast, and it's working," Mr Colocassides said. To save foreign exchange, they must stimulate the growth of industries making export substitutes. There is an export credit and guarantee scheme to insure them against the risk of non-payment by foreign customers.

The Government also gives guarantees to the banks so that companies can get advances against future profits.

Mr Aristidou stressed the gravity of the present unemployment problem, compounded with the happy pre-invasion state of full employment and generally high standard of living.

"We estimate there may be at least 60,000 unemployed, more than double the registered figure—for many farmers, small shopkeepers and other formerly self-employed people, no refugees, do not bother to register."

Fears of a "brain drain", and of widespread starvation, have been expressed. Sir Stephen Oliver, British High Commissioner, commented, however: "Fortunately, the pack-up-and-go school has been pretty quiet."

An extremely encouraging economic revival?

in the south, and also remarks on the "very sensible and realistic attitude of the Cypriot labour force—the unions really pull together."

Industries now under Turkish occupation include the entire line of production from food and oil processing plants, clothing and textile factories, and the expanding plastics production around Famagusta. Most of the brickworks, the only steel pipe plant, and over half the mining and quarrying output are in the north, and the effects on the building and contracting trades are severe.

"No more than 20 per cent of building personnel are working at present," Mr Evagoras Lantis, a leading Cypriot industrialist and head of a group of companies in Limassol, said.

One can see half-finished blocks of flats and offices in many areas there; the Government hopes to encourage construction loans to owners and prospective buyers.

Agriculture, which contributed 20 per cent to the gross domestic product, 42 per cent of exports, and employed 96,000 people, has suffered badly. Under occupation is nearly all the cereal-growing Mesaoria plain, the rich Morphon citrus groves, all the tobacco-growing Karpas region, and the Kyrenia district's citrus, olive and carob groves; the loss of farm equipment and livestock runs into many millions of pounds.

Timber worth more than £3.5m was burnt during the bombing of the Troodos and Paphos forests, and reforestation will take over 50 years. Loss of land yielding over 80 per cent of carrots, 25 per cent potatoes and 45 per cent of olives has serious effects on exports, and even worse is the loss of 80 per cent of the citrus, a top currency earner. This year's seasonal exports from the groves in the south totalled nearly 48,000 tons compared with 178,500 tons from the

whole island in the same period last year.

The wine industry (and grape growing), concentrated in the south, was spared invasion, and last year's exports of wines to the United Kingdom reached the record total of more than eight million gallons, mainly in Cyprus sherries, and worth well over £5m.

Tourism was one of the most dynamic sectors of the Cypriot economy, earning more than £26m in the last normal year, 1973, having enjoyed an average growth rate annually of 22 per cent since 1960, and representing an investment of well over £10m.

In the remaining tourist resorts of the South, which represent 30 per cent of the island's tourist capacity, business is still recovering. Several British tour operators are now restoring Cyprus to their programmes.

Joyce Rackham

The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Limited

Inflation, political uncertainty and economic instability major factors affecting international reinsurance.

In his statement to shareholders Mr. H. K. Goschen, Chairman of The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Limited says:—

"Although the technical results revealed in the Accounts are satisfactory in a number of respects, it must be remembered that they relate mainly to the underwriting year 1973. Since then, for General Branch business, there has been a significant downturn in the world-wide experience which makes certain that 1974 will prove to have been a year of poor underwriting results.

At present, international reinsurance is suffering from a combination of unsatisfactory factors, many of which are recurring in widely separated markets. Inflation is the most universal of these ills and shows no sign of abatement. Meanwhile, political interference in several territories hinders the free development of insurance markets.

The continuing instability of international currency exchange rates is symptomatic of the economic uncertainties which affect an international business such as ours.

No-one appreciates more than the international reinsurer the importance of a sound financial position. In times of currency instability and depressed stock markets, the wisdom of our policy of spreading our investments throughout the world, so as to match our liabilities with assets wherever possible, is fully demonstrated.

Life Our Group reached a new milestone in its Life business by achieving a total of new Life sums assured of £1,178 million. Approximately 60% of our total business is administered in our U.K. offices, the remainder being produced by our overseas branches and subsidiaries.

Fire and Miscellaneous The year under review was beset with heavy losses, unprecedented in our experience, as a result of natural catastrophes. Affecting principally the Property market, they will undoubtedly have a far-reaching influence on the

international reinsurance scene. The effect of inflation continues to be a special burden to reinsurers especially as concerns third party losses.

Our U.K. Fire figures for 1973 gave, as expected, a satisfactory result and our general view of the market is not unfavourable.

Marine We are still looking for signs of a real improvement in the Marine market. The increasing demand for cover, occasioned by inflated Hull and Cargo values, continues to be met on terms which do not appear to recognise the worsening experience. We view with apprehension the over-competitive state of the market for foreign reinsurance business which reflects in many cases only a superficial knowledge of local overseas markets.

Aviation We were glad to see some indication that Hull rates had stabilised although, regretfully, premium levels have continued to fall for Liability risks. The latter situation is difficult to understand when unhappily the number of passenger fatalities last year increased substantially. The problem will be difficult to overcome in an expanding market with apparently unlimited reinsurance available to it and we look to the leadership in the market to exert its influence to the benefit of the market as a whole.

Investments Our investment income in 1974, compared with the previous year, increased by 26% to a total approaching £12 million.

The general lack of business confidence led to an overall deterioration in the economic situation in 1974. At home, we have suffered especially through political uncertainty, a slower growth rate and rising unemployment and there was a considerable fall in markets especially in the equity market. Consequently, at the end of last year, the book value of our investments was considerably in excess of market value. That situation has now been reversed and the market value of our investments is again in excess of the book value."

Head Office: Moorfields House, Moorfields, London EC2Y 9AL

Business Diary: Heron on two wheels • Women's charter

Corporation, the petrol and motor distribution and tyre company, which £10m in the last year has seen a 15 per cent increase in pre-tax profits. Home sales gained 1 cent, and profits were better.

Home sales, however, were down from 3.8 per cent in 1973, although given the risk of earnings dilution until these new funds begin to generate an adequate return.

Which still leaves plenty for other buying chances when they come along. But Ronson adds: "I am strong in."

Fair contest

Two women have set up a record in the predominantly male organization, the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators by taking first and second places in the order of merit in the institute's year-end examinations.

First place has gone to a 21-year-old Chinese girl in Hong Kong who has asked the institute to preserve her anonymity, even with her employers. Whether Far East versions of male chauvinism are at the bottom of her reluctance is not certain, but the runner-up is glad to let it be known she is part of an influx of women who are now apparently invading the world of the company secretary.

She is Mrs Margaret Manchey, who has a 12-year-old son and lives near Chichester, West Sussex. She works for Wincor, the motor accessory makers part of the Bristol Street Group.

Mrs Manchey became a company secretary in 1961. Two years later she got her through the finals in the examinations which some 7,000 students sat last December. Only about 40 per cent actually passed.

She says the exams are particularly good at this sort of work, as you have to keep an eye on so many things at once. You need a meticulous eye for detail. Men tend to be

able to do only one thing at a time. No wonder Mrs Manchey says male colleagues respect her for efficiency.

Clearing the air

John Whitney, managing director of London's Capital Radio, rejoiced when he got the latest official JICRAR figures the other day. Then, foreseeing another round in the eternal dispute over ratings between the BBC and independent broadcasters, he asked the Joint Industry Committee for Radio Audience Research (JICRAR) to come round and look at the books.

Yesterday, in one of their rare public pronouncements, JICRAR—who produce the audience figures—cleared the research of any undue promotional bias.

The trouble was that some of the listener surveys were taken during April and May when



Hollywood

"Any suggestions on how we can recover the money we spent on the referendum campaign?"

Capital was changing to a new and permanent position on the radio dial. There appeared to be a lot of extra promotion activity during the changeover.

James O'Connor, director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, one of the bodies behind JICRAR, checked whether his data had been balanced by the research findings.

He gave a clean bill to the research which showed that 37 per cent of adult Londoners listened to Capital each week compared with 36 per cent for BBC's Radio 4 and 41 per cent for Radio 2. When earlier findings put Capital's adult audience at 10 per cent the BBC and others disputed them hotly.

Now Whitney, feeling that research has been seen to be indisputably well done, is more hopeful than ever that the deal involves the refinancing of a liquid petroleum gas carrier

exceptions, they have been noticeably absent from the new radio service.

Sailing on

With 10 per cent of the world's standing idle and new charter rates pitched at a cripplingly low level, bankers have understandably been known to recoil in horror when they contemplate some of their commitments in the shipping market.

But life goes on. With a sense of timing verging on the ironic, Brands, the merchant banking arm of Grindlays which has had other things to worry about lately, has chosen this moment to announce that while both it and the shipping market may have run into rough weather they remain determinedly afloat.

Within the space of a week Brands has opened a new branch of its shipping department in Piraeus and has also tied up a \$10m ship financing. The branch is the bank's first in Greece, where its shipping connections have traditionally been very close.

Grindlays, itself something of a newcomer to Greece, has also opened a branch in the same building, the idea being that it will pick up some of the local business generated through Brands' shipping operations.

As for the \$10m loan, Brands has syndicated it around a number of banks in Hongkong and Singapore on behalf of Wheelock Maritime, the shipping subsidiary of Wheelock. The deal involves the refinancing of a liquid petroleum gas carrier

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Macfarlane's cautious dividend policy

contrast to the generous dividend announcements last year from the General Mining Co., Macfarlane's policy appears to be more cautious. The major gold mine, Blyvooruitzicht, has declared a final dividend of 55c in 1974, 10c below most market expectations. At the end of nine months, distributable earnings amounted to 34c with 29c being paid in the March quarter. The year at 100c (196c) is a drop in last quarter earnings to 20c. With costs rising sharply and bullion lacking any trend, Blyvooruitzicht cut its distribution in the 1974 financial year. The year closed at 940p ahead of expectations.

Seaford Gemex in heavy loss

No interim dividend is recommended by the Seaford Gemex board for the six months to March 31, in spite of a 187p rise in the share price. A pre-tax profit of £658,000 has been turned into a loss of £277,500 by this Irish holding company, and the board warns shareholders that no profit will be made for the full year. The year before it recorded a profit of £1,120m. Sales were down from £877m to £785m.

The world-wide recession in textiles and inflation had a "disastrous" effect on trading. The board sees little chance that the world textile trade has passed its lowest point.

Warnford tops firm
Passing the £1m mark for the first time, Warnford Investments has raised 1974 pre-tax profit from £295,000 to £1,530m. Turnover rose from £1.3m to £1.53m. The dividend of this property investment group goes up from 5.45p to 6.03p. Earnings a share are 6.29p, against 5.65p.

Shellabear Price
"We started 1975 with higher level of activity than in the corresponding period of 1974 and

additional contracts have been awarded to us," declares Mr. P. M. C. Price, chairman of Shellabear Price (Holdings), in his annual report. Shellabear is a civil engineering, building and plant hire group which is headquartered in Surrey. Present trading is "satisfactory" and the group has the benefit of good liquidity. The board is initiating activities in which the prospects of obtaining the United Arab Emirates, a profitable work in the field in which Shellabear specialises appear to be promising.

Chapman (Batham)
Good growth has continued at Chapman (Batham) where profits have risen from £736,000 to £1.2m before tax—the first time this envelope manufacturer has passed the £1m mark. Net profits went ahead from £431,000 to £865,000, while the dividend rises from 4.87p to 5.49p.

Yorkgreen-Heenan
As part of a severance agreement with Yorkgreen Investment Trust, Mr. David Jones, chairman of Yorkgreen and former head of Heenan Spink, and Mr. Thomas Buffett, are taking a 27 per cent stake in Heenan with them. They will also have an option on a further 10 per cent holding, which they do not intend to exercise yet.

Wilkinson sale
A cash offer of £25 a share is being made by Wilkinson Products to shareholders of Eddy Match, and Wilkinson March has agreed to accept on

its indirect holding of 56 per cent. Wilkinson is retaining full control of Eddy's match operations in Canada, but the other activities, mainly metal office furniture, will be acquired by Warrington.

Glossop buying two AAA subsidiaries

Contracts have been exchanged for the sale to W. & J. Glossop of two Anglo American Asphalt subsidiaries, Johnson Brothers (Aylesford) and Anglo American Asphalt (Birmingham). The consideration is 950,000 shares worth about £304,000 in the market. AAA will have a 21.6 per cent stake in Glossop.

Rowlinson rebound
Recovering from a setback in 1973-74, Rowlinson Construction Group reports that a big increase in work loads of £18m is in hand for the current year. In the 12 months to March 31, pre-tax profits climbed from £234,000 to a best-ever £421,000—more than recouping the previous year's fall. The total payment rises from 2.5p to 2.8p.

MOLT PRODUCTS
Pre-tax profits in the six months to July 31, 1974, went up from £206,000 to £231,000. The figure quoted yesterday was the net profit. At stated, the pre-tax profit for the full year to January 31 last rose from £515,000 to £702,000.

GUTHRIE
Dividend and results for the year will be announced on Thursday and next Wednesday as stated yesterday.

Daimler deluged with Arab lorry orders

The rapid economic growth of the OPEC countries in the Middle East has led to an upsurge in heavy lorry orders for Daimler Benz, reports Peter Norman. Dr. Joachim Zahn, chief executive, told the annual press conference in Stuttgart: that the company expected to

first five months of 1975 after moving back into profit last year, he added. In 1974 the airline made a net profit of DM64.5m after losing DM45.7 the year before, mainly because of a work to rule by air traffic controllers.

Overseas
deliver 50,000 lorries worth DM2,000m (£370m) to middle eastern countries this year. The trucks, equivalent to about one quarter of Daimler's world wide lorry output last year, are mainly for Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Last year Daimler exported 30,000 lorries to the Middle East, 10,000 more than in 1973. This flood of orders means its lorry-manufacturing facilities will be operating full out into 1976. But Daimler regards the boom as a special situation and is expanding its sales effort elsewhere.

The sudden rush of orders from the Middle East was one reason for Daimler Benz's successful financial performance in 1974. In a hard year for the German motor industry as a whole, its net profit fell modestly to DM269m.

For 1975 Dr. Zahn expects world turnover to rise by 10 to 15 per cent to around DM19,000m; profits should hold steady.

In the first four months of this year, turnover of Daimler's German plants increased 15 per cent to DM5,500m. Abroad the figure was 20 per cent up.

Lufthansa £37m issue
Cologne, June 9.—Deutsche Lufthansa is considering when to raise the DM200m (£37m) new issue, but it was unable to recover all cost increases by raising prices. Dr. Herbert Cuhmann said. He added that, depending on the developments on the stock market a decision was likely in the next few weeks. Lufthansa achieved better than expected results in the

Issues & Loans

Macfarlane to raise £500,000 through rights

To raise £500,000, Macfarlane Group (Clansman)—which has interests in packaging and printing—is to make a one-for-two rights issue. This involves the issue of 2m shares at 25p. Yesterday's price for the shares was 92.5p—5p rise.

Mr. Norman Macfarlane, the chairman, says that the new money is being raised to further the policy of preserving a strong financial position, while continuing investment in modern plant and equipment.

On current trading, Mr. Macfarlane says that the board now sees signs of slackening in some areas. But turnover in the first

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

5 STRAIGHTS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ABIC 10/10/1981	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

three months to March 31 rose from £1.56m to £2.17m, while pre-tax profits have risen from £176,000 to £210,000. A bigger dividend of 3.12p against 2.57p is forecast—with the new shares qualifying.

Inchcape Singapore

Singapore.—Inchcape BHD said that its parent company Inchcape and Co. has indicated its intention to take up all the shares to which it would be entitled under the Singapore company's proposed one-for-five share issue. The statement came in reply to a Stock Exchange query on the company's 1974 trading results, which showed a group net loss of 56.6m against a profit of \$31.2m including extraordinary losses of \$27m against \$1.8m.—Reuter.

GESTETNER HOLDINGS
In response to the rights issue of £11,602,422 of 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1980/85 at par, 92.08p per cent of the stock has been taken up.

Leaves financing

in order to reduce its borrowing, Greaves Organisation is selling the head leasehold of a property at Warley for £550,000. Allied Retailers, West Midlands, Industrialised by Messrs H. Plomke and Co., is advancing £300,000 secured by a charge on the property. If the transaction is approved by shareholders, West Midlands will extend mortgage facilities of the amount for a five year

Eurocurrency growth eases up

From Peter Norman
The Eurocurrency market is likely to expand at a more moderate rate in the future, despite the revival of confidence since last summer's failure of the Herstatt Bank in Cologne. Drawing a balance of the past year's events in its forty-fifth annual report, the Bank for International Settlements

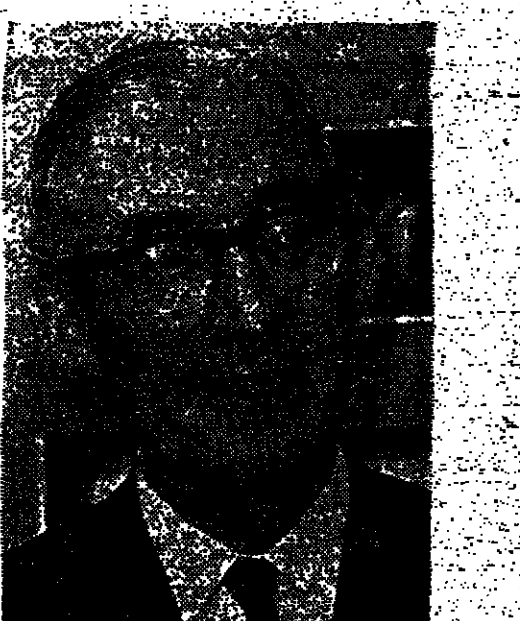
Eurocurrency growth eases up

believes that the events of last summer seem to have had a generally salutary effect on the market's development. Not only have banks become more risk conscious but the size of syndicated loans has dropped. The BIS reported that the gross external foreign currency liabilities of banks in the eight reporting countries in Europe (Belgium-Luxembourg, France,

Eurocurrency growth eases up

Germany, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) increased by \$28,000m, or 14 per cent, to \$220,000m (£90,000m) last year. More risk conscious banks have been slow to replace the \$60,000m of 1973. The bank disclosed that gold output by non-Communist countries fell last year to 985 metric tons from 1,086 tons, bringing the decline since 1970 to 22 per cent.

Bank of Ireland Report and Accounts



John A. Ryan, Governor

Extracts from the Governor's Statement

During a year in which the western world fell into recession, international financial markets were subjected to severe strain and fundamental questions were raised for economic management, the Bank has performed well. The results by any conventional yardstick are outstanding. In this period of exceptional stress the Bank has had a particular concern for the needs of its customers, and, through them, of the economy. It has been its policy as far as possible to sustain business and to avoid restricting credit to those under pressure. In pursuing this policy, however, the Bank cannot be unaffected by its customers' problems and you will see that the continued uncertainties of the present situation have led to the making of a prudent additional provision for bad and doubtful debts in the sum of £4,500,000. In the result the group profit before tax is £18,087,000 compared with £15,299,000 in the previous year.

The financial position of the Bank is strong and provides a sound basis for the expansion of its business and for the security of the interests of its customers. As a result of the issue during the year of £10.25 million Convertible Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock, and the satisfactory operating performance of the Bank, capital and reserve ratios will be recognised as a source of strength by

depositors, borrowers and the public alike. You will see that total resources have grown from £1,082 million to £1,167 million. This growth comes from a continued increase in the Bank's share of Irish domestic resources offset as a matter of prudence by a contraction in the size of its London (City) Office operations having regard to conditions in the international financial markets which developed during the year. That the Bank has achieved such results is a tribute to the skills of its management and all of its staff. I think, even more so than in any recent year, our staff have involved themselves in the task of strengthening the effectiveness of operations at all levels and have identified themselves fully with the policy of the Bank. Their wholehearted efforts during the year and the confidence which they have shown are, I believe, fully reflected in the results. I have spoken before of the importance of developing management. I would like again to refer to our hopes of being increasingly able to provide the best opportunities for individual development for all those who are, in fact, the Bank.

Inflation

But the Bank like other businesses and like every individual in the community is living in conditions of serious inflation and it is important for all those who are concerned with the Bank to be able to appreciate the real effects of inflation on its operations. The professional accountancy bodies have been occupied with the problem of measuring results in inflationary conditions. The issue is not yet resolved, but provisionally they propose a method of calculation designed to indicate the real effect of declining money values on a business. The debate continues as to what methods should be finally recommended to reflect fairly in accounts the impact of inflation. Inflation itself, however, has accelerated so critically over the last year that the Bank has prepared a statement in accordance with the profession's provisional proposals. This appears on pages 26 and 27 of the Report and Accounts booklet. Stockholders will know that the greater part of their equity is necessarily invested in monetary assets. It will be seen from the calculations contained in the statement that the effect of inflation, in depreciating the real value of capital employed in such monetary assets, is to reduce in current purchasing power the net profit before tax from £18,087,000 to £8,759,000. Taxation, however, takes no account of real profits but is assessed at 50% on the basis of traditional accounting. The actual figure for the group's profit expressed in current purchasing power. This indicates that the current purchasing power of the after tax profit attributable to Stockholders of the Bank is £147,000.

Dividend
The Directors believe that, so long as inflation continues, its burden should be borne equally by all those who have an interest in the Bank and that the Bank cannot discriminate against Stockholders by altering to their detriment their share in the success of the year's operations. The Directors have therefore recommended a final dividend of 18p making a total of 24p for the year ended 31st March 1975, compared with 20p for the previous year.

Scrip Issue
The Directors think it appropriate, in view of the growth of the Bank since the last scrip issue two years ago, to recommend to Stockholders a further enlargement of the issued capital of the Bank and to this end to apply part of the reserves in the issuing of £1 of capital stock for every £2 of capital stock held on the 18th May 1975. The reserves of the Bank are adequate for this purpose and it is realistic in the present circumstances that they should, to this extent, be converted into stock.

Corporate and Overseas Division
The year under review saw further substantial development of the Corporate and Overseas Division, including the opening of three additional offices in Britain. The London (City) Office, now open three years, has made a substantial contribution to the Bank's profits and very satisfactory progress is being made by the other offices in Britain. Resource growth continues buoyant but lending opportunities have been somewhat restricted by the general economic downturn in Britain. The New York and Chicago Representative Offices are proving very successful and are working closely with those U.S. Corporations who have established, or are planning, subsidiaries or branches in Ireland. The Frankfurt Office has, in addition to doing a like service in Germany, been active in strengthening our banking relationships in Europe and in servicing our European customers.

Bank of Ireland Finance Limited
The expansion of activities into the UK market took place as forecast and, in November, Bank of Ireland Finance (UK) Limited simultaneously opened its doors for business in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, North and South London. Progress in the UK market is satisfactory to date and the complementary benefits of cooperation with the branch network of Bank of Ireland in the UK are already beginning to appear.

Continuing Responsibilities
As is evident the Bank cannot itself remedy inflation. Such remedy depends on action by Government supported by the whole of society

and while inflation continues the Bank must work within its constraints. Its first duty is to protect depositors while at the same time playing its part in making available within the economy the funds deposited. Depositors must have a certainty that their funds will always be safe and available for withdrawal. This safety is provided by the size of the Bank's capital and reserves, which must be large enough to absorb all possible losses in investment or loans, always and in all circumstances. In times of high inflation deposits grow rapidly; so do loans and liquid assets; so do risks. Thus capital and reserves must increase in line with deposits and this requires that the Bank earns sufficient to enable reserves to grow adequately. The availability of further subscribed capital depends also on the earning of adequate profits and on the maintenance of a dividend policy which is attractive to the investor. These needs are frequently misunderstood. The second responsibility of the Bank is the servicing of borrowers. Within the advice of

the Central Bank, Bank of Ireland seeks to make funds available on terms which are most appropriate in a constructive sense to each borrower's needs and at the most competitive rates. Such rates are historically high and are often seen as an impediment to borrowing. They are, however, significantly less than the rate of inflation; substantial reductions in rates elsewhere and in the U.S. particularly have not led to a revival of the demand for funds; and a reduction of rates in Ireland could be effected only at a cost to the depositors or at a loss of profit to the Bank, which in turn, as I have said, could prejudice the interests of depositors at some time in the future. The Bank's aim must be to ensure its permanent solvency at the lowest cost to its customers, or, to put it another way, our continuing policy will be the development of our business so that it functions as effectively and as economically as possible, thereby benefiting stockholders, customers—both depositors and borrowers—and the public generally.

Extract from Report of the Directors for year ended 31st March 1975

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1975		1974	1974
Operating Profit	£200	£200	
The Bank	19,835	12,522	
Subsidiaries	2,752	5,777	
Additional Provision against Advances	4,500	—	
Profit before Taxation	18,087	15,299	
Taxation	8,737	7,385	
Profit after Taxation	9,350	7,914	
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	310	239	
Profit attributable to Stockholders of the Bank	9,040	7,675	
Dividends	532	532	
Interim 6p less Income Tax	1,595	1,240	
Proposed Final 18p less Income Tax	2,127	1,772	
Retained Profit transferred to Revenue Reserves	6,913	5,903	
Earnings per £1 of Capital Stock	66.3p	56.3p	
Basic	61.0p	51.0p	
Fully Diluted			
Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st March 1975		1974	1974
Capital and Reserves	£200	£200	
Capital Stock	13,631	13,631	
Capital Reserves	11,135	10,604	
Revenue Reserves	46,857	40,832	
	71,623	65,067	
Loan Stocks	18,650	8,400	
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	2,266	1,985	
Future Taxation	7,948	8,478	
Current Liabilities			
Notes in Circulation	4,232	4,202	
Deposit, Current and Other Accounts	1,187,683	1,082,852	
Current Taxation	5,517	1,972	
Proposed Final Dividend less Income Tax, payable 4th July, 1975	1,595	1,240	
	1,179,027	1,090,266	
	1,279,514	1,174,176	
Current Assets	£200	£200	
Liquid Assets	381,280	386,754	
Investments	180,063	129,234	
Advances to Customers, other accounts and balances outstanding under hire purchase and other instalment agreements, less provisions	633,857	580,286	
Items in transit	43,975	28,789	
	1,239,175	1,135,063	
Equipment in hands of Lessees	8,698	7,327	
Bank Premises, other Properties and Equipment	31,641	31,786	
	1,279,514	1,174,176	



Bank of Ireland

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The dollar closed generally firmer on Friday but below its best level of the week. It opened slightly firmer than the previous closing level and then began to climb, reaching the session's best level around midday. Trading was relatively subdued and the nervousness seen ahead of last week's United Kingdom Common Market referendum appeared to have evaporated completely.

Market operators initially marked the dollar higher on increasing confidence in the United States economy and forecasts that the recession is almost over. But the gains were pared later following a spate of prime lending rates to seven per cent, but later 30 points against the dollar, to \$2.3180, partly on profit-taking, dealers said. It was underwritten by market assessment that sterling remains weak, despite the referendum vote to remain in the EEC, and drew little strength from the May wholesale price index they added.

The effective depreciation rate for the pound widened to 24.6 from 24.5 per cent.

The dollar closed easier against the French franc at 4.0630/80 (4.0610/90) after touching 4.0530. Dealers noted French franc Euro deposit rates opened easier but closed up to one per cent point firmer than Friday's close.

Cold coin 50 cents an ounce, to \$165.75.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate
New York	2.3180-2.3185
London	2.3180-2.3185
Amsterdam	2.3180-2.3185
Frankfurt	2.3180-2.3185
Paris	2.3180-2.3185
Brussels	2.3180-2.3185
Geneva	2.3180-2.3185
Zurich	2.3180-2.3185
Basel	2.3180-2.3185
Vienna	2.3180-2.3185
Bombay	2.3180-2.3185
Calcutta	2.3180-2.3185
Rangoon	2.3180-2.3185
Singapore	2.3180-2.3185
Manila	2.3180-2.3185
Cebu	2.3180-2.3185
Colombo	2.3180-2.3185
Madras	2.3180-2.3185
Batavia	2.3180-2.3185
Sourabaya	2.3180-2.3185
Yokohama	2.3180-2.3185
Osaka	2.3180-2.3185
Tokyo	2.3180-2.3185
Hong Kong	2.3180-2.3185
Shanghai	2.3180-2.3185
Beijing	2.3180-2.3185
Tientsin	2.3180-2.3185
Harbin	2.3180-2.3185
Qingdao	2.3180-2.3185
Shenzhen	2.3180-2.3185
Guangzhou	2.3180-2.3185
Shenzhen	2.3180-2.3185
Guangzhou	2.3180-2.3185

Forward Levels

Month	Rate
1 month	2.3180-2.3185
3 months	2.3180-2.3185
6 months	2.3180-2.3185
9 months	2.3180-2.3185
12 months	2.3180-2.3185

Gold

Gold fixed at \$180.25 an ounce on 10.10.75. International market for gold fixed at \$180.25 an ounce on 10.10.75. International market for gold fixed at \$180.25 an ounce on 10.10.75.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ... 9 1/2%

C. Hoare & Co. ... 9 1/2%

Lloyds Bank ... 9 1/2%

Midland Bank ... 9 1/2%

Nat Westminster ... 9 1/2%

Shenley Trust ... 11 1/2%

20th Century Bank ... 11 1/2%

Williams & Glyn's ... 9 1/2%

\$10,000 and under, 6 1/2%
 up to \$25,000, 6 3/4% over
 \$25,000, 7 1/2%

Prudential (1981) July 17 25 pence
 Sun Alliance (2014) July 17 111 pence
 1981-1982 1982-1983 1983-1984
 Issued price in pence (shs) - 8c dividend
 1984-1985 1985-1986 1986-1987
 paid, a 252 paid, a

RAND MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDENDS have been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the undermentioned companies at the close of business on 27th June, 1975, and to persons presenting the appropriate coupons, detached from bearer share warrants. The dividends are payable to the order of the company or to the order of the person to whom the shares are transferred.

NAME OF COMPANY	Dividend	Coupon	AMOUNT PER SHARE
Byronnitch Gold Mines Company, Limited	39	—	25
Durban Roadhouse Deeps, Limited	109	109	30
East Rand Proprietary Mines, Limited	111	112	30

Discount market

By far the largest factor in driving liquidity out of the discount market yesterday, and creating the need for exceptionally large help from the authorities, was the settlement for gilt stock that the Government broker was able to sell on Friday.

This item topped a list that included run-down balances brought back to the market by the Bank, the net inflow to the Exchequer as tax transfers exceeded Government disbursements, and net take-up of Treasury bills.

The Bank of England met this shortage of credit by buying a very large amount of Treasury bills and a few corporation bills directly from the discount houses and by lending a moderate sum overnight to three or four houses at minimum lending rate (10 per cent).

Rates were high all day, staying in the 9 to 10 per cent range throughout.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%	Rate
Overnight	10.00%
1 month	10.00%
3 months	10.00%
6 months	10.00%
9 months	10.00%
12 months	10.00%

Futures contract for white sugar

A form of contract to provide hedging facilities for white sugar has been devised by the London Sugar Terminal Market and the proposals have been referred to London Terminal members subject to ratification by a vote on June 25. It is hoped to start trading on July 15.

The contract would not be in white sugar, but in the difference between raw and white prices. Both the long and the short contracts would be traded on the same position in the existing No 2 raw sugar futures contract and when the position in the new white sugar futures contract was reached, both long and short would allocate their own positions in the raw sugar (basis cif UK) to the clearing house which would convert them to white sugar (basis for European ports).

The objective is not to replace the existing raw sugar market, which ceased normal operations last December, nor to place any obstacles in the way of that exchange reopening its contract.

US observers see price of silver hitting a \$9-\$10 peak eventually

Although the recent announcement that the United States Government will auction 500,000 ounces of gold later this month has had a depressing effect on the price of silver—on the day of the announcement the New York spot price dropped 13 cents—there are optimistic forecasts in America about the future course of the metal.

One set of predictions has been made by Green's in their commodity market comments. They say that although United States domestic consumption for industrial purposes was lower—possibly by 10 per cent—in the first quarter of 1974, the 1974 average price of \$4.7 an ounce will be exceeded this year, reaching the \$5.50 to \$6 levels—and in two to five years peaking out between \$8 and \$10.

As support for this contention Green's points out that during the second half of this year the United States Mint began producing bicentennial proofs and 40 per cent uncirculated silver coins. They believe that the minting of bicentennial coins will use up more than the Mint's stock of 44m ounces of silver and they comment that if a new record high price could occur in 1974 when, according to the president of the Silver Users' Association, there was no shortage of the metal, "we dread to think of the price when the shortage is recognized by the SUA".

Mr Brown said that the price of silver would be based on the price of gold, but in subsequent years it would be based on the "floor" price set by the European Economic Community plus a "bonus" based on the difference between the world and EEC sugar prices.

He is expecting to earn at least \$140m by supplying sugar to Iran under a long-term agreement. This calls for a supply of 50,000 tons annually over the next seven years.

Mr Brown said that the price of silver would be based on the price of gold, but in subsequent years it would be based on the "floor" price set by the European Economic Community plus a "bonus" based on the difference between the world and EEC sugar prices.

And still more optimism

Optimism about the future price of silver is shared by the commodity division of Merrill Lynch in the United States, which has produced a situation report on the metal.

Merrill also believes that values could reach or exceed the \$5 level during the second half of this year and thereafter go to \$6, \$9 or even higher. The prediction is based on continuing diminishing supplies because of production deficits—the 1975 deficit is estimated at 156m ounces—growing demand by industry and speculative interests.

Pointing out that there are hopeful signs that the decline in the American economy will slow down in the near future, Merrill forecast that this suggests a transitional period from defensive silver prices to one of emerging bullishness.

Jamaican sugar hope

Hopes of a 10,000-ton improvement to 360,000 long tons in the Jamaican sugar crop in the current year have been expressed in London by Mr G. Arthur Brown, governor of the Jamaica Development Bank, who was here in connection with a \$38m five-year Eurocurrency loan for his government.

Such an increase in the sugar crop would be timely as Jamaica

WORLD SILVER MINE PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION (in million ounces)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975*
Mine production	252	238	240	245	240	254
Industrial consumption	289	351	338	472	415	410
Deficit	-37	-113	-148	-228	-175	-156

* Estimated.
Source: Hardy & Harmon Co.

Forecast of copper price rise as stocks soar

By Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Coinciding with the news that copper stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses rose last week by 17,000 tonnes to a record peak of 266,975 tonnes (making a total rise of more than 102,000 tonnes in 13 weeks) leading brokers Rudolf Wolff are forecasting a gradual increase in prices.

They see this beginning in the last quarter of 1974 and continuing through 1975 to 1977.

The prediction is based on expectations that world industrial activity has already begun to recover and that by early next year the recession will be over; that the weakness of sterling will maintain and increase the copper price in sterling terms and that once the price begins to move upwards, it will be quickly fuelled by speculative interests.

So far as the current high level of stocks is concerned, Wolff's point out that a large proportion of this material is not available to the market and will not become so until a considerable time has elapsed. By 1971, stocks may have been eroded again and holders of physical stock would be left with a surplus of copper.

A recovery in demand would find fabricators and others who are not only to replenish stocks but to build up additional stocks to meet higher demand. And, says Wolff, medium-term forecasts of new production capacity indicate that quite expansion to meet anything more than a very slow demand recovery.

Expansion

Talking of Iran ... London brokers Rudolf Wolff last week opened an office in Tehran, their sixth overseas.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Metal stocks

Other stocks in LME warehouses at end of last week (in tonnes) were: tin 10,395; lead 1,275 to 41,625; zinc 3,625 to 22,200; silver 290,000 to 142,000 troy ounces.

Drop in world grain output

World production of wheat, maize, barley, oats and rye in 1974-75 is estimated at around 900 million, or 4.8 per cent less than in 1973-74, according to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

In prospects for 1975-76, the secretariat says that, despite unfavourable weather last summer, and a cold spring, the outlook still appears very favourable.

Commodities

Commodity	Price
COPPER	266,975
LEAD	41,625
ZINC	22,200
SILVER	290,000
TIN	10,395
WHEAT	900 million
MAIZE	900 million
BARLEY	900 million
OATS	900 million
RYE	900 million

Soviet cotton output

The foreign agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture has said that cotton planting has been faster than normal, with this year's harvest expected to reach 1974 record of 12.9m bales.

Cocoa talks

A preparatory committee by the International Cocoa Agreement began its first of talks which will lead to a new international agreement to replace the 1955 one.

Rooney & Hawkes

Rooney & Hawkes, a London-based firm, has been asked to prepare a report on the cocoa market for the International Cocoa Agreement.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit Name	Price	Yield
1. Great Britain	100.00	10.00%
2. Ireland	100.00	10.00%
3. Channel Islands	100.00	10.00%
4. Jersey	100.00	10.00%
5. Guernsey	100.00	10.00%
6. Isle of Man	100.00	10.00%
7. Gibraltar	100.00	10.00%
8. Bermuda	100.00	10.00%
9. Cayman Islands	100.00	10.00%
10. Virgin Islands	100.00	10.00%
11. Anguilla	100.00	10.00%
12. Antigua	100.00	10.00%
13. Barbados	100.00	10.00%
14. Belize	100.00	10.00%
15. Brunei	100.00	10.00%
16. Cambodia	100.00	10.00%
17. Canada	100.00	10.00%
18. Ceylon	100.00	10.00%
19. China	100.00	10.00%
20. Cote d'Ivoire	100.00	10.00%
21. Cyprus	100.00	10.00%
22. Denmark	100.00	10.00%
23. Dominican Republic	100.00	10.00%
24. Ecuador	100.00	10.00%
25. Egypt	100.00	10.00%
26. El Salvador	100.00	10.00%
27. Finland	100.00	10.00%
28. France	100.00	10.00%
29. Germany	100.00	10.00%
30. Greece	100.00	10.00%
31. Guatemala	100.00	10.00%
32. Hong Kong	100.00	10.00%
33. Hungary	100.00	10.00%
34. India	100.00	10.00%
35. Indonesia	100.00	10.00%
36. Italy	100.00	10.00%
37. Japan	100.00	10.00%
38. Jordan	100.00	10.00%
39. Kenya	100.00	10.00%
40. Korea	100.00	10.00%
41. Kuwait	100.00	10.00%
42. Laos	100.00	10.00%
43. Lebanon	100.00	10.00%
44. Liberia	100.00	10.00%
45. Lithuania	100.00	10.00%
46. Luxembourg	100.00	10.00%
47. Malawi	100.00	10.00%
48. Malaysia	100.00	10.00%
49. Maldives	100.00	10.00%
50. Mali	100.00	10.00%
51. Malta	100.00	10.00%
52. Mauritania	100.00	10.00%
53. Mauritius	100.00	10.00%
54. Mexico	100.00	10.00%
55. Monaco	100.00	10.00%
56. Morocco	100.00	10.00%
57. Mozambique	100.00	10.00%
58. Myanmar	100.00	10.00%
59. Namibia	100.00	10.00%
60. Nepal	100.00	10.00%
61. Netherlands	100.00	10.00%
62. New Zealand	100.00	10.00%
63. Nicaragua	100.00	10.00%
64. Niger	100.00	10.00%
65. Nigeria	100.00	10.00%
66. Norway	100.00	10.00%
67. Oman	100.00	10.00%
68. Pakistan	100.00	10.00%
69. Panama	100.00	10.00%
70. Paraguay	100.00	10.00%
71. Peru	100.00	10.00%
72. Philippines	100.00	10.00%
73. Poland	100.00	10.00%
74. Portugal	100.00	10.00%
75. Romania	100.00	10.00%
76. Saudi Arabia	100.00	10.00%
77. Senegal	100.00	10.00%
78. Sierra Leone	100.00	10.00%
79. Singapore	100.00	10.00%
80. Slovakia	100.00	10.00%
81. Slovenia	100.00	10.00%
82. South Africa	100.00	10.00%
83. South Korea	100.00	10.00%
84. Spain	100.00	10.00%
85. Sri Lanka	100.00	10.00%
86. Sweden	100.00	10.00%
87. Switzerland	100.00	10.00%
88. Taiwan	100.00	10.00%
89. Tanzania	100.00	10.00%
90. Thailand	100.00	10.00%
91. Trinidad and Tobago	100.00	10.00%
92. Tunisia	100.00	10.00%
93. Turkey	100.00	10.00%
94. Uganda	100.00	10.00%
95. Ukraine	100.00	10.00%
96. United Kingdom	100.00	10.00%
97. United States	100.00	10.00%
98. Uruguay	100.00	10.00%
99. Venezuela	100.00	10.00%
100. Zambia	100.00	10.00%



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Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 27

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